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'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON EEC VENICE SUMMIT STATEMENT

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[Interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Huda al-Murr and Samir Shahin in Beirut "a few hours after the issue of the Venice European council statement"]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion of the Venice European summit statement? Do you consider it disappointing? Do you still hope for some good to come from the European stand and do you intend to continue moving on this level?

[Answer] There are new indications in the European statement but they are not what we were expecting. What is established to be new in the statement is its mention of the right to self-determination, Jerusalem and the settlements. Its reference to the PLO --although a passing reference and probably not as clear as what was said in French President Giscard d'Estaing's statements--is generally less than a recognition. It must be said that this was the result of reconciling the European countries' stand and the U.S. and Zionist pressure. Therefore, I would say that there are positive indications in the statement, although I expected a clear definition of the Palestinian people's right to establish its own independent state and a recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people accirding to the resolutions of the United Nations, the Arab League, the nonaligned countries, the Islamic summit, the African summit, all the socialist countries and even some of the European countries, particularly Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's recognition.

In this regard I would say to the Europeans that what is demanded from them is a greater clarity in order to preserve real, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. This is because, without respect for the Palestinian people's established and inalienable rights, there will be no peace, stability or security in this area. Also, this condition cannot be achieved unless the Palestinians are able to secure their inalienable right to return as well as their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil. It must also be said that what was required from the European summit was not only a political statement but also a practical role through which the European countries can break the deadlock and confront the Camp David conspiracy against the Palestinian people and against just and lasting peace in the Middle East, particularly since more than one European leader has stated that Camp David will end in deadlock.

[Question] Do you, Abu 'Ammar, believe that the European statement is suitable for continuing the dialogue with Europe?

[Answer] There is a difference between the PLO not carrying out political and diplomatic efforts and what certain states decide. We hold contacts and it is our duty to hold contacts in order to explain the established facts in the area, particularly with regard to the Palestinian component which is fundamental in the Middle East formula and without which there can be no solution for the Middle East problem.

[Question] Without which there can be no solution for the whole world conflict?

[Answer] If we take into consideration the importance of the Middle East on an international level in view of its geographical, economic and strategic significance, this Middle East would be the world's most important strategic point. It is the meeting point of three continents. Added to this are the oil reserves in its territories. When we talk about oil we are talking about the blood that runs in the world's veins. The world now cannot move without this blood before an alternative energy source is found.

Even if an alternative is found this year or in the coming years, then oil will remain in use for another 30 years before the world can utilize the alternative in the same quantities it is now using oil. Therefore, in addition to the importance of the strategic position, the world is dependent upon the Middle East resources, particularly oil which I called the blood that runs in the world's veins.

[Question] In connection with the Venice summit statement, what is your opinion of President Ilyas Sarkis' message to this summit and the reactions to it?

[Answer] I do not wish to discuss this subject. President Sarkis has a right to take the steps he deems fit for he knows his country's interests best. But I wish President Sarkis had acquainted his Arab brothers with the message's contents before sending it to Venice.

[Question] What are your reasons for thinking thus in this regard?

[Answer] It is our custom in the Arab region to consult on everything. For example, I consult with my brothers on any step I take. President Sarkis, as a duty, should have consulted the Arab brothers on this matter.

[Question] Some steadfastness and confrontation states, particularly Syria, and some voices at Fatah's recent congress called and are still calling for the rupture of the dialogue with Europe.

Interrupting, 'Arafat said: "The Fatah congress did not take a decision on this matter. On the contrary, it recommended continuing the overtures toward Europe."

[Question] We say that some of the voices were raised at the congress.

[Answer] There is a difference between a democratic debate aimed at clarifying all matters and the outcome of such debate.

[Question] But it is being said that the steadfastness and confrontation states believe in breaking off the dialogue because of its futility and because the European initiative is only a continuation of the Camp David line.

[Answer] Never. If we go back to the steadfastness and confrontation summit statement we find in it a fundamental political point providing for continuing efforts to explain to Europe the facts of the matter in the Middle East. But there are people who confuse political solutions and political moves. We will only find a political solution through ourselves and our efforts as Palestinians and Arabs. Nobody can give us a solution. Solutions cannot be begged for. The solutions that peoples demand in order to achieve their rights are obtained and not given. Insofar as the Palestinian struggles and makes sacrifices and insofar as the Arabs struggle and make sacrifice they can impose their will and their rights.

I have my own theory which is: If someone asks me "what are your rights?" I would say that they are in proportion to my struggle. Before we launched the Palestinian revolution our rights were a few calories that we were able to beg from UNRWA. Today, after the Palestinian people have forged along their path, the giant Palestinian revolution not only influences the balance of power within the Arab nation but also the balance of power in the Middle East. This influence has reached a record level in the world equation. It is true that the contestants in the U.S. election compete for Israel's favor, which indirectly means that the Palestine problem has become involved in the U.S. presidential election battle. But unfortunately, the elections for the U.S. presidency are conniving with the systematic Zionist terror.

[Question] The Venice statement points to the need to have the PLO participate in negotiations only, which signifies nonrecognition of it as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. It also means, on the level of international solutions, that the PLO will be a partner to the solution and not its basic party. Rejection by the PLO and the Arab states of this principle signifies that the road is still long. Therefore, what Palestinian action does this phase require?

[Answer] The Palestinian people are not waiting for a political statement. The PLO is not waiting for a statement in order to define its popular behavior or to chart its people's demands. We are committed to our people's demands through our struggle and through the blood which has flowed from our heroes in the occupied territories where they are confronting the organized official Zionist terrorism with their chests, unarmed. Of these, I mention heroes Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf. Israel has now become afraid of the rocks hurled by the Palestinian children. What charts the path of return and the road to an independent state is this steadfastness, not a statement from here or there. However, this does not mean that I underestimate the importance of such statements. I work in policy and diplomacy as well as combat. I am aware that these two courses of action, in a revolution, constitute an individible whole. This indivisible whole includes martyrdom of heroes, a poet's composition of a poem, an artist's drawing of a portrait, a woman's piece of hand embroidery. Even our Palestinian artistic heritage is considered part of this struggle. In the final analysis, we are the ones who decide, and what we decide nobody can refuse.

[Question] There is much talk about the Zionist lobby and the extent of its influence on U.S. policy. Why don't the Arabs have a pressure group in the American sphere?

[Answer] If we try to define things, I say that an Israeli lobby does not exist in America. America's allegation of the existence of a Zionist lobby is tantamount to a "scarecrow" which it invented to use in the world whenever the need arises. They are trying to convince the world that they are cornered. I will now relate an important story to prove that everything is in America's hands: In the wake of the Cyprus issue and the Turkish forces' landing on the island, the U.S. administration decided to halt all military, economic and financial aid to Turkey. Whenever Turkey asked for aid, the Americans replied that the embargo was due to the Greek lobby and they could not oppose it. Following the downfall of the shahanshah's bastion in Iran and Khomeyni's victory, suddenly and by a stroke of fate, U.S. aid to Turkey was resumed. Not only that, the United States also discussed with its allies in the EEC how to extend aid to Turkey. Therefore, what the United States is saying about the presence of an Israeli lobby is tantamount to a "novelty" which it invented to use, as I have said, whenever it wishes. It is true that I do not deny that a great Israeli effort is being exerted in America. If I were to deny that, I would be naive in my knowledge and thinking. Let us ask: Where was this Israeli lobby in 1956 when Eisenhower issued his ultimatum not only to Israel but also to Britain and France and challenged them to withdraw in 48 hours, bearing in mind that he refused to reply to Anthony Eden? From all this we can say that America has an interest in using this "scarecrow" called the Zionist lobby. There is no power and no strength save in God. I say that our nation is required to use its entire arsenal because this mentality, the mentality of the cowboy, the mentality of the gangster, understands nothing but its own interest. Therefore, our Arab nation must use all its weapons to confront this unruliness. I cannot understand how Carter, at the outset of his term, said: "The Palestinians must be given a national homeland," and then suddenly threw the gauntlet in the Arabs' face.

[Question] In your opinion, what made Carter go back on what he said at the beginning of his term?

[Answer] We must not forget that there has been treason in the Arab nations: As-Sadat has committed treason against the Arab nation. We must take this into consideration, but Egypt's dark night will not last for long.

[Question] Specifically, what are the weapons the Arab nation must use?

[Answer] There must be a diplomatic as well as an economic boycott, the use of oil and oil money and the use of our influence throughout the world. All these were resolutions that we adopted at the Tunis summit, where we said: U.S. policy and its role in bringing about the conclusion of the Camp David agreement and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty must be condemned. It must be also emphasized that the continuation of such a policy will adversely affect relations and interests between the Arab countries and the United States. This was the first time an Arab summit has taken such steps. Hence, this was the beginning. We now have the stability to translate this resolution into action, particularly since a conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers will be held in Amman early next month. Let me say this: Just as Carter has the right to use all his weapons--from the wheat to the Olympics--we also have the right to use every means to establish a Palestinian state.

[Question] Did the recent Fatah congress draw up a new strategy?

[Answer] We did not draw up a new strategy because this would mean that our previous strategy was wrong. We discussed how to develop the method of our military, political, popular and diplomatic action, as well as ways to carry out such action in the Palestinian, Arab and international fields. Some of the resolutions were announced but others were kept secret.

[Question] Some people described the political statement issued by the Fatah congress as a definition of a stand, while others considered it to reflect the views of the rejection front, and Begin considered it to mean that the Palestinians want to destroy Israel.

[Answer] Was Begin intending to solve the problem before the statement was issued but stood solving it after it was issued? There is an Egyptian proverb which says: "They could find nothing wrong with the rose so they said it was red-cheeked."

[Question] Maybe Begin believed that you want to destroy the Israeli entity, so he called on the world to rescue it.

[Answer] We are against the Zionist movement and we are not the only people against it. We will continue to fight until we destroy it. Several Jewish leaders share this opinion, including Kreisky who is a Jew but not a Zionist. He is my friend and I am proud of this friendship. The United Nations has also condemned Zionism and in one of its decisions it considered it a racist and fascist movement. We attack Zionism, not from a Palestinian standpoint but from an international standpoint. The whole world adopted several resolutions to destroy nazism and Zionism because they are considered dangerous to all mankind.

[Question] One recent Fatah resolution calls for opening all Arab fronts. Did you discuss this matter with King Husayn when you met him in Amman?

[Answer] By God, I always and all the time discuss this matter with all the Arab brothers. This is a struggle slogan.

[Question] Syria announced that it has opened the Golan front but so far we have not heard about any operations being carried out from that front.

[Answer] We are still discussing the matter with the Syrian brothers.

[Question] Do you not believe that restricting [Palestinian] operations to south Lebanon is a restriction on the Palestinian problem as a whole?

[Answer] At the Tunis summit we decided to halt operations from south Lebanon and we informed the officials, including Waldheim, of this decision. This was not due to weakness or inability but was done in order not to inflict upon south Lebanon, which is a weak link, the consequences of such operations. What is happening there now is due to an Israeli decision to occupy the south and seize Al-Litani waters. If we go back to Ben-Gurion's diaries we find them clearly spelling out their designs in the south. The Palestinian fighter proudly stands together with his brother Lebanese fighter. They both bear the brunt of the Israeli military machine that fights with the latest U.S. weapons. The Palestinian fighter and the Lebanese fighter are not only defending the Palestinian revolution and the south but also the dignity and the existence of the whole Arab nation. It is an honor for these Palestinian and Lebanese fighters to stand fast in the face of the latest weapons, most of which are internationally banned and which destroy our villages, kill our children, destroy our crops and demolish our houses.

[Question] But the Lebanese front claims that you are fighting in the south preparatory to settling there. It substantiates this by the fact that you have imported 185 kilometers of telephone cables to extend from Khaldah to the southernmost point.

'Arafat interrupts, saying: "This is ridiculous and military shallowness, or deliberate military shallowness, on the part of the 'Lebanese front'."

[Question] They also are saying that the arms which will arrive from India are one of the means of settlement in the south.

[Answer] Who said that arms will be arriving from India? It is true that friendship exists between us and India but, as I have said, this is shallow thinking. As a "Lebanese front" member once said to martyr Abu Hasan: "We can crush the Palestinian revolution in 11 days." He also told Raymond Iddih in the presence of the Maronite patriarch: "We need 9 days to finish them." However, we are proud that we are not against Lebanon. Had we wanted to harm it, we would have finished off the Central Bank which housed the gold reserves. Who guarded the bank? My special guards. They must remember that. The plot in Lebanon is neither Palestinian nor Lebanese. It is Kissinger's plot.

[Question] How?

[Answer] I visited Tito on 5 December 1974. He told me that Kissinger had visited him 3 days earlier and had told him: "The Rabat conference has upset the calculations in the area." Tito warned me than that grave events were impending in the area. Some 10 weeks later, Ma'ruf Sa'd was killed. Who killed him? Later on, the incident of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah took place. Who engineered it? If one were to read the memoirs of Roger Morris, who is a prominent American intelligence figure, the American role, particularly Kissinger's role, in the painful incidents which took place in Lebanon and in which the Lebanese and Palestinian people were the victim, would become clear.

[Question] In the wake of the Sidon-Ar-Rumaylah incidents, the Lebanese legitimacy [the Lebanese Government] broke its silence and attacked the Palestinian resistance. How do you explain this?

[Answer] We have absolutely no connection with the Sidon-Ar-Rumaylah incidents. I was officially asked to intervene to resolve them.

[Question] Who asked you to do so?

[Answer] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, Deterrent Forces Commander Sami al-Khatib and Lebanese Army Commander Victor Khuri--all of them asked me to intervene following the problems which occurred between the Lebanese Army and "the Arab Army of Lebanon." I intervened and resolved the problem. Regrettably, however, they rewarded me by attacking me. Anyway, may God forgive them.

[Question] "The Lebanese front" regards settlement [of Palestinians in Lebanon] as an established fact and says that the Palestinians receive delegations and see them off without prior notification of the Lebanese state. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Settlement is rejected. It is a plot against the Palestinians before it is a plot against the Lebanese. Every person who opposes the Palestinian revolution, whether inside or outside Lebanon, is for settlement, because taking the rifle from the Palestinians means settlement, whether I like it or not and whether the Lebanese accept it or not. As long as there is a Palestinian rifle, there will be no room for settlement. Settlement and the implementation of all the settlement decisions will take place when all the Camp David decisions are implemented.

[Question] "The Lebanese front" wonders why you don't spread your activities on all the Arab fronts with the enemy.

[Answer] Who said otherwise? There are 1.25 million Palestinians in Jordan and about 300,000 in Syria.

[Question] But your presence in Syria and Jordan is an unarmed one.

[Answer] Who said that? In Syria we have military and other regular forces. We have not yet forgotten the Israeli raids on Syrian villages in which we have bases.

Have those who say such things forgotten that we and the Syrians have been under a single military command since the 1973 war and that we renewed this military command between us and the Syrians after the steadfastness and confrontation summit?

[Question] Nevertheless, it is the south alone that has been receiving the blows since 1967.

[Answer] I do not deny that there are excesses, and by no means should I ignore them. At present we are trying to remedy such excesses. We have discussed this with the [Lebanese] Islamic Council and "the nationalist movement." But to be fair I must ask: Has the Israeli shelling stopped in the UNIFIL area, although this area is under UN control? We must not forget Sa'd Haddad and his threats to the southern inhabitants. He imposes levies on them. Here I must ask: Where do the revenues from Sidon port go? Of course, to the state coffers. But where do the revenues from Juniyah port go? Is it not into the pockets of the "Lebanese front"? Therefore, there is a deliberate misrepresentation aimed at blaming us for all the mistakes.

I would like also to add that the "Lebanese front" bans tank trucks carrying oil from Tripoli refinery [presumably from entering the leftist-controlled areas] while our forces protect Az-Zahrani refinery. True, I do not deny that there are excesses but they are being exaggerated. I would recall the following example: Some time ago two men from Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr broke into a woman's house and robbed her. What was the result? Under civil law this crime is not punishable by execution. Nevertheless, I did execute them. I have also executed two others because they misbehaved in a Christian village.

[Question] For this reason many people said that you act as if you were a state within a state.

[Answer] The Cairo agreement stipulates that the PLO is responsible for the Palestinians and the camps. This is a very important point. I do not judge a Lebanese if he commits a violation but I would turn him over to the Lebanese authorities. The Cairo agreement empowers me to do so. Likewise, there is an agreement with the ADF forces that empowers them to try a Syrian soldier although the command of these forces comes directly under President Sarkis. But this is not the problem. It is rather the attempt to drive a wedge between the Palestinian revolution and the inhabitants of the south. They have occupied the whole southern border strip and yet they have been unable to find a single traitor among the children of the south [presumably, to collaborate with Israel]. God be my witness that I have struggled and fought so that half the donations would go to the south. I would say here for the first time that I have paid 27 million Lebanese pounds of PLO funds and 8 million Lebanese pounds of Fatah funds in compensation payments for the inhabitants of the south. Do you know how much I pay to the hospitals in Beirut and the south? Ask them. I did not wish to discuss such matters but, unfortunately, I have had to. I like to work in silence.

[Question] Apparently the problem is going to take a long time.

[Answer] And why is it going to take so long? Because there is an Israeli decision to occupy the south. Israel has swallowed up Palestine and later the south. This is an Israeli plan.

[Question] For this reason the son of the south is afraid of [Palestinian] settlement becoming a status quo.

[Answer] Settlement is a scarecrow that Israel invented. At the beginning of the emigration [to Lebanon] did not the Palestinians seek refuge in the south? Who ordered that they be moved from the south to the north? This was done under U.S.-Israeli pressure. Is it logical that Israel would accept the settlement of Palestinians on its borders in the south? If the one who says such a thing is mad, then the one who is listening must at least show reason. Let us say this frankly: Settlement in the south is rejected, not least by Israel. It is true that they want to resettle us, but where? Maybe in Sinai, or on the banks of the Euphrates or in Australia. There are opportunities everywhere except in our country. Just imagine, Israel could not tolerate the presence of three persons--a religious judge and two mayors. Will Israel therefore tolerate half-a-million people sitting on its shoulder in the south?

[Question] It is rumored that an attempt is being made to drag the Sultanate of Oman into the negotiating arena?

[Answer] Undoubtedly there is an attempt to drag the Sultanate of Oman into the arena through its treaty with America. It is an operation of conflict between our Arab nation and the American plan which clings to Camp David and cannot see anything else. Camp David is a plot not only against the Palestinian people but also against the whole Arab nation.

When Kissinger formulated his policy he said that U.S. policy is based on two things. One--the elimination of the Soviet presence from the Middle East. Of course, he cannot achieve this. The Afghan events has proved that Kissinger is stupid and that all his claims to be "the Metternich of international policy" are incorrect. He also failed in the other thing--to turn Israel, Egypt and the shah's Iran into the center of gravity of his Middle East policy. What happened? His theory of removing the Soviets failed through the events in Afghanistan. His second plan also failed when one of the three pillars of his conspiracy crumbled with the downfall of the shah's bastion. It is common knowledge that a stool needs three legs to stand on. Many cards in the area will crumble also. I say this with complete confidence. When I used to meet with Imam Khomeyni in Paris some people used to tell me: "Abu 'Ammar, nobody offends the shah." I told them: But I am going along with the tide of history. Now, believe me, I see that Egypt will before long return to stand again in the Arab trench because what our Arab nation is facing is not only against us but also against the Egyptian people. As-Sadat has sold Jerusalem for a Sinai with a truncated sovereignty. He has even sold the Nile waters. Two years ago, a (Egyptian) republican decree was issued. Many failed to understand it. The decree stipulated: Companies which reclaim (Egyptian) land will have the right to own it for 45 years. At present, 100,000 feddans in Egypt are being reclaimed by Israeli companies. Yes, 100,000 feddans are owned by world Zionism. This means that they are now settling in Egypt and not only in Jerusalem.

[Question] Do you believe that the majority of the Egyptians support As-Sadat's policy?

[Answer] So far, As-Sadat has not revealed the reality of Camp David to the Egyptian people. His claims that he will achieve an independent Palestinian state are untrue. Camp David will bring enslavement upon the Palestinians. Even self-rule has been rejected by Begin. As-Sadat says that Jerusalem will return. How? When will As-Sadat recover it? Regrettably and due to certain circumstances, the ruler can dominate, even though for a period, the minds of the Egyptian people. But I know the Egyptian people quite well. I was a reserve officer in the Egyptian Army. The people are like the Nile--brilliant and serene--but when the flood comes, it sweeps away everything in its path.

[Question] If As-Sadat or any other person could achieve self-rule for the Palestinian people that....

'Arafat interrupts: "Rejected, rejected, rejected."

[Question] .... That would constitute a nucleus of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] Rejected. We have not fought for 16 years in order to become slaves. An independent state is a basic condition in any settlement in the Middle East. I challenge them. Mark my words. Let them try to achieve a solution in the Middle East over the head of the PLO or over the Palestinian people's rights which have been proclaimed in the national councils and conference and to which we committed ourselves in the Fatah congress. The national council resolutions stipulate our right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of our independent state to return to and any part of the Palestinian soil from which Israel withdraws or which is liberated. I challenge them to go over the will of the Palestinian people.

[Question] But the European statement alludes to the PLO as a part of the solution if it agrees with Jordan and that....

[Answer] Are we to abandon our Syrian brothers? As far as we are concerned, the Golan is the same as the West Bank, Galilee and Gaza.

[Question] But King Hassan II has put forward a formula....

[Answer] Never mind. Every person has the right to express his opinion. But we are true to everything we have committed ourselves to.

[Question] Then everything that has been said about giving your blessing to the attainment of the UK plan is untrue?

[Answer] Who gave his blessing? I do not know whether it is to my good forture c misfortune that I am leader of the PLO and the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution but I have not discussed this issue at all.

[Question] Did you not discuss the subject with King Husayn during your visit to Jordan prior to his U.S. and European tour?

[Answer] I discussed with King Husayn only one thing--how to harden the European stand and implement the Baghdad resolutions. To be fair I must say that, since the Baghdad summit and so far, King Husayn has not changed his stance on the official and the international levels. I know that the new Israeli and U.S. plan is to try to drag Jordan into the Camp David fold.

[Question] Rumors have been circulating to the effect that relations between the Palestinian revolution and Iran have cooled.

[Answer] The opposite is the truth. Relations between us and Iran are strong and solid and I am proud of them.

[Question] What is the basis of the alliance between you and the Iranian revolution?

[Answer] I look at the Iranian revolution under Khomeyni's leadership--this venerable man whose picture I keep in my office (look at this portrait--how expressive it is)--with pride and honor. Following the success of the Iranian revolution and after the Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement I said: Now we can say that the battlefront has been extended from Tyre to Khorasan.

For this reason we have not stopped for a moment in seeking to revive this front which has lost its balance following what has happened between Iraq and Iran and Syria and Iraq.

[Question] How far have your efforts in this regard progressed?

[Answer] Our efforts are continuing and will continue because we consider this a really strategic action.

[Question] Are there any positive signs?

[Answer] This is a sensitive and critical issue. I do not wish to go too deeply into it. My experience has taught me to work quietly. What is required is conciliation and not a propaganda din. A propaganda din would expose our plans to our enemies, who would try to undermine them. In the meantime it would also adversely affect real and committed action. We need no mediators but bridges of confidence in our Arab nation. There are many roles that we have played quietly. Why? Because we know that the battle we are facing is not local or regional. Rather, we are facing a cultural battle, a battle for existence, a battle of destiny. It is the battle of our children and grandchildren.

[Question] Are there signs of the Iraqi-Iranian crisis easing?

[Answer] As I said, we are bridges of confidence in our Arab nation. Whoever makes himself into a bridge of confidence never gives up or tires.

[Question] What about the hostages? Did you discuss this issue with the Iranian officials?

[Answer] The relations between us and Iran are not superficial; they are deep and strategic. If there is no permanent messenger between us, there is a constant exchange of messages. We adopted a stand with regard to the women and black people among the hostages. Our Iranian brothers understood our stand and therefore Imam Khomeyni ordered their release because of his belief that he stands with the downtrodden and is against harming women. With regard to the bodies in the case of the abortive U.S. operation, we were asked to intervene. We sent Bishop Capucci to receive them. Yes, we were officially asked to do this from more than one international quarter.

[Question] Was the United States among those who asked you?

[Answer] No. We were asked by more than one foreign country and we did so. This shows the honorable nature of our revolutionary attitude. On that day Qotbzadeh was with me and I discussed the matter with him. I also contacted President Bani-Sadr. His answer was that he would discuss the matter with Imam Khomeyni. When approval was given we, as I said, sent Bishop Capucci to receive the bodies. All this has happened at a time when the U.S. administration was adopting an unethical attitude toward the Palestinian people's rights.

[Question] When, in your opinion, will the Iranian revolution calm down and when will the situation stabilize?

[Answer] We must not forget that what happened in Iran was a comprehensive revolution. It is a revolution in depth and not on the surface. During this revolution the people remained for 18 months in the streets. Nevertheless they have been able to elect a president for the republic in a free and democratic election, to form a council of experts and to draw up a new constitution for the country. I would consider such a sweeping revolution a tremendous achievement.

[Question] It is being said that there is a Palestinian mediation to resolve the Afghan issue.

[Answer] There is no Palestinian mediation. Rather, it is an Iranian-Palestinian initiative which has been announced by Bani-Sadr for solving the Afghan problem. I have also discussed this matter with the Afghan foreign minister here and in Belgrade. I also had an exchange with Castro when I received his envoy. We also discussed the subject of Afghanistan at the Islamabad conference and we told the conference that there is a Palestinian-Iranian initiative and that we will continue with it. But the Afghan problem is not a minor, local one; it is international. This issue must be solved in the interest of international detente and international security. It must be solved deliberately, calmly and with much self-control. We must not forget that it is on the rim of the Middle East and, therefore, we will be the first to pay the price of any folly, military or nuclear, which America might commit in this connection.

[Question] The majority of the Islamic states have denounced the Soviet invasion, but not the PLO?

[Answer] Why should we denounce the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? When we act as mediators, we know how to begin and how to end. We are never impelled by our emotions.

[Question] Your attitude at the steadfastness and confrontation summit toward the western desert issue, can it be regarded as a rash step?

[Answer] No. No. I explained our attitude to King Hassan, despite the fact that this stand is clear and does not require explanation. There was confusion on the western desert issue but this has been cleared.

[Question] Following America's announcement about its military maneuvers in Oman with Egypt's participation, do you think that there is a Soviet threat to the Gulf area?

[Answer] In the age of rockets and intercontinental missiles I regard the Soviets as being closer to the gulf in their own place than they are in Afghanistan. I have a question: A pro-Soviet coup took place in Afghanistan in 1978. What does it mean when America wakes up to this fact in 1980? What is this? I like what a gulf amir once said: What do the Soviets want? To buy oil? They are welcome. America does not scare us with the "scarecrow" it has invented and named the Soviet threat.

[Question] Do you believe that the area is heading toward war?

[Answer] There is a possibility of war if the situation in southern Lebanon deteriorates. It will not be a Palestinian-Lebanese-Israeli war but rather an Arab-Israeli war. We do not know when it will be sparked off. We must not forget that there is an Israeli decision on military escalation in the south and along the Lebanese coast. There is also a campaign of assassinations in the occupied territories and preparations for another campaign in Beirut against Lebanese and Palestinian leaders. The aim of such campaigns is to try to rescue Begin from his political dilemma. Therefore, we do not preclude the possibility of this situation developing from one of waging terror into a military escalation in which Israel would launch a large-scale military operation that would affect all the balances in the area and, consequently, lead to war.

[Question] During your talk you have referred to the possibility of more than one card falling in the Arab area.

[Answer] More correctly I should say in the area and not just the Arab area. This area is pregnant with events and will give birth soon.

[Question] How many births do you expect?

[Answer] Maybe twins. Those who believe that the military forces accumulated by the two giants are the same as they were before in the area are mistaken. Therefore, the area is pregnant and will give birth. I am speaking from my position and on the basis of my understanding of the succession of events and the strategic considerations.

ABU JIHAD VIEWS ESCALATION OF PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

LD271435 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Jun 80 p 18

[Interview granted by Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM correspondent in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate the situation in the occupied territories, and how do you view the resignation of mayors and municipal council members there, or the withdrawal of such resignations, their impact on the internal situation and the Israeli reaction?

[Answer] With regard to the question of resignations we must consider the fact that this is associated with the nature of events which our people are facing in the occupied territories. The Israeli enemy's methods of dealing with our people create situations that differ with the different methods used.

When the national resistance campaign against occupation escalated our enemy lost his mind. He did not know how to behave. We saw him hitting at a number of mayors: He expelled some of them, as in the case of struggler Brother Fahd al-Qawasimah, the mayor of Hebron; Muhammad Hasan Milhim, the mayor of Halhul; and Shayky Rajab at-Tamimi, the religious judge of Hebron. The enemy threw them over the Lebanese border thinking that the expulsion of these strugglers would extinguish the flame of revolution in the occupied territories.

But despite the brutal terror in confronting our people's uprising in the occupied territories the flames of revolution have not been extinguished. On the contrary, the situation has become even more inflamed and explosive. According to information we received, the enemy leaders discussed, at the security and foreign affairs committee and in the cabinet, the means by which they can suppress this powerful uprising. They decided to resort to even more savage methods, namely that of physical liquidation of individuals. The attack on Brothers Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf and the attempt on Brother Ibrahim at-Tawil, the mayor of Al-Birah, was the result.

In the midst of this atmosphere some people came out with the idea that "a stand must be adopted whereby the mayors should announce their resignation." Some of them did resign, but we immediately said that this step was wrong. First there should be a united national stand on the part of all mayors and members of town and village councils. We must then pause in order to study the enemy's objectives. In this battle the enemy has sought to liquidate some of the mayors. Therefore, if the others resign we would be falling into the enemy's trap. So the brothers who announced their resignation retracted their decision immediately and stood with the rest of their brothers.

[Question] There is no doubt that you, Abu Jihad, are the best man to be asked about the significance of fedayeen military operations against the enemy inside the country, to compare these operations with previous years and discuss their quality and quantity and the enemy leaders' reaction to them.

Abu Jihad answered: Fatah's and the Palestinian revolution's policy has been, of course, and still is to escalate the revolution struggle in the occupied territories. In fact such action has increased and escalated rather than lessened. It is increasing every year over the preceding years because our policy is to escalate operations against the Zionist enemy regardless of Israeli measures and precautions and of the almost constant state of alert in the occupied territories, in every town, village and settlement.

Discussing the relationship between political and military struggle within the revolutionary framework, Abu Jihad said: What I would like to make clear and emphasize here is that military operations are continuing. They are increasing both in quality and number. Such operations constitute one sector of the revolutionary struggle. There is also the other sector, which is the political struggle. Our people inside the occupied territories are playing this role and are escalating and developing their political struggle and confrontation through strikes, protests and sit-ins. They are also confronting the terrorist methods with national stands through their various institutions and leaders in the occupied territories. Such struggle activities inside the country constitute part of the PLO's political struggle and of the Palestinian revolution in the various Palestinian fields.

[Question] In what fields does the Palestinian revolution cooperate with world revolutions, particularly in the field of military action, and what is the Palestinian revolution's philosophy determining the framework and policy of such cooperation?

[Answer] As a Palestinian revolution we have suffered a great deal of bitterness and difficulties. As a Palestinian people we have suffered much from calamities and difficulties on the path of struggle. The clear fact before us is that it is our duty to reduce the period of suffering and ease the pain of every struggler for his right. This belief has come about as a result of struggle. Therefore, we have declared our stands in the PLO and Fatah in various ways. We have also incorporated these stands in our political program adopted by Fatah's fourth congress. Likewise, it was included in the PLO's many statements and the statements of its national councils confirming the Palestinian revolution's stand with every struggler for his right and with everyone who is subjected to repression or injustice. This is the principled stand of the Palestinian revolution in supporting all the strugglers. This is not just a slogan that is being uttered but an actual fact in our stand with all the struggle and revolutionary movements in Asia and Africa.

Abu Jihad added: If you come to our camps you will find revolutionaries from all parts of the world, brother strugglers who train in our camps and thereafter continue their struggle tasks.

[Question] What has been the effect of the revolution of Fatah's recent congress on the escalation of the military struggle in the occupied territories?

Abu Jihad answered: The question of escalating the armed struggle and the Palestinian political struggle against our enemy was the slogan of Fatah's fourth congress. It was the major question on which the Fatah congress concentrated. The essence of the resolutions was to give priority to this matter, to escalate the armed struggle in the occupied territories and to step up our struggle in order to achieve more victories. This was one of the basic principles and the prominent landmarks of Fatah's fourth congress.

VOP: QADDUMI COMMENTS ON EDMUND MUSKIE'S REMARKS

NC271718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO political department, today made a statement in reaction to recent remarks by the U.S. secretary of state following the ATO meeting in Ankara. Brother Abu al-Lutf said that the U.S. secretary of state's bragging that he was able to foil an attempt to include a reference to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in the NATO ministerial council's statement--this bragging reaffirms that the U.S. policy continues to be hostile to the Palestinian people and their just cause. This undoubtedly completely puts an end to any hope that the U.S. policy toward the Middle East crisis might change in the future.

Brother Abu al-Lutf went on to say: Regrettably, the NATO countries gave in to the U.S. pressure which was exercised during the Ankara meeting, which is inconsistent with the limited positive points which were mentioned in the Venice statement. Worse than this, the European countries have given support to the Camp David agreements and to the U.S. unilateral handling of the Palestinian issue. This in turn, Brother Abu al-Lutf said, reaffirms the subservience of these countries to U.S. policy and their inability to follow an independent political line regarding the Middle East crisis and their relations with the Arab countries. This requires the Arab states to use all their potential to seriously apply pressure at all levels to confront the hostile U.S. pressure.

HABASH DISCUSSES PFLP RELATIONS WITH ARAB STATES

DW240714 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Jun 80 pp 149-153

[Bernhard Mueller-Huelsebach and Adel S. Elias interview with PFLP leader George Habash at PFLP headquarters in Beirut--date of interview not stated]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Dr Habash, may we take a closer look at your office? According to information supplied by the German criminal investigation police which caused some sensation in the Federal Republic, Susanne Albrecht, one of the most wanted German terrorists, is one of your four secretaries.

Habash: Feel free to look around. You will find that this information is nonsense.

SPIEGEL: And what about the notorious terrorist Carlos, who was in charge of the raid on the OPEC ministers in Vienna in 1975 in which German extremists also participated?

Habash: In the early sixties he was a member of our organization, the PFLP, and fought in our ranks, but then he left.

SPIEGEL: At the time the PFLP obviously had close contacts with the Baader-Meinhof group. Some of the RAF [Red Army Faction] members wanted to undergo military training in your camps. Have you severed the contacts with German extremists?

Habash: Yes, but we are always prepared, of course, to cooperate with all democratic, progressive, socialist, and really revolutionary forces throughout the world. For we believe that these forces should form a worldwide front against the common enemy, imperialism and reaction.

SPIEGEL: Years ago the PFLP drew the world public's attention to the Palestinian problem through spectacular plane hijacking and assassination attempts. Have you abandoned this kind of strategy?

Habash: Airplane hijacking never was part of the actual strategy of the PFLP. Since our foundation in 1967 we have always been concerned with mobilizing the Palestinian masses to wage a long war against the Zionist, imperialist basis in Palestine.

SPIEGEL: You have been preaching this campaign for many years now. The result, however, is disastrous: The Arab armies have not won a single war against Israel, the Palestinians have lost their whole homeland. And the chances of a recovery are minimal.

Habash: That is what you claim. Meanwhile, you overlook the fact that we have accomplished something indeed. Before we took up the rifle our just cause had been ignored. It was as if the Palestinian people had disappeared from the face of the earth. Today, in contrast, the movement has been recognized as one of the world's most influential liberation movements. And one more thing: Before we took up arms the Palestinian masses had been desperate, they only thought of obtaining their food rations from the UN refugee organization.

SPIEGEL: And they are no longer desperate today?

Habash: Today the Palestinians not only feel that they advocate a just cause--they also fight for it.

SPIEGEL: Nevertheless, you have not come any closer to your goal of Palestine's liberation.

Habash: It is, after all, a long-term goal. We knew from the outset that the struggle would last for decades.

SPIEGEL: PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat, who also heads the biggest Palestinian guerrilla group, the Fatah, seems to be satisfied with a Palestine minor, consisting of western Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Habash: There is where we differ from 'Arafat. At the Tripoli conference of 1977, by the way, all Palestinian groups, including the Fatah, agreed: As soon as a piece of Palestine has been liberated, a state should be set up there, but only as the first stage on the road toward the elimination of the Zionist structure.

SPIEGEL: Can you not visualize any other solutions of the Palestinian problem for the sake of peace?

Habash: Just think of the 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon who are convinced that they have a right to return. What would you tell these people as the chief of the PFLP? And what do you tell the 300,000 Palestinians in Syria? And what do you tell the million compatriots in Jordan? After all, they are fully entitled to return to their homeland.

SPIEGEL: What should happen with the Israelis?

Habash: They can live with us in the new state in peace as citizens with full rights.

SPIEGEL: By far most of the 3 million Jews in Israel would never be prepared to live in a new state dominated by Palestinians.

Habash: I admit that much is still unclear there. But considering the long stretch of road that the revolution must yet cover, many, many things will become clear. Just before Golda Meir died, she said: "Palestinians? There is no such thing." In the meantime the facts tell their own tale.

SPIEGEL: Your goal of destroying the State of Israel, albeit not the Jews, is not approved either by the West or by Moscow. The Soviet Union helps the Palestinians militarily, to be sure, yet it has clearly recognized the Israeli state's right to exist.

Habash: You must not equate the imperialism of certain Western powers with the attitude of the Soviet Union toward the Palestinian issue. Great differences prevail there. The Soviet Union supports us with all means; it is against Zionism and against Israel. The differences in the assessment of the Middle East conflict are negligible between us and Moscow.

SPIEGEL: To us they do not appear to be so minimal. Since Moscow has recognized the State of Israel it can hardly go along in your struggle for the destruction of the "Zionist structure."

Habash: I believe that any state representing Zionism and imperialism must be eliminated because otherwise there will not be any lasting peace in our region. We will also talk about this with the Soviets, frankly and in a friendly way, from comrades to comrades.

SPIEGEL: Hence, what you intend to do is incite the currently reserved Soviets in the Middle East, so that they will actively support your bloody struggle?

Habash: No, we let the facts tell their tale.

SPIEGEL: The EEC states, Mr Habash, at the Venice summit adopted a declaration in which they emphasize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and desire their participation in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations decided on at Camp David. This constitutes headway on the road toward a peaceful solution.

Habash: Granted, we are gratified at seeing that the Europeans are having qualms of conscience and recognize the Palestinians as a people. Yet they should desist from demanding our approval of the Zionist structure as a return concession.

SPIEGEL: In early June fanatic Jews committed bloody attempts on the lives of Arab mayors in occupied western Jordan. This escalation of terror is a consequence of your hard course.

Habash: I do not think so. The Israelis have been firing at us; they have been killing us and chasing us away for many years now. This is their practice; they do not even need a topical cause for their action. Besides, to me it is absolutely natural for the most severe antagonism to develop between the most reactionary groups on the Zionist side and the most progressive forces on the Arab side, namely, the Palestinians.

SPIEGEL: U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie warned the other day that a "tempest of destruction" might erupt in the Middle East. You seem to be wanting that.

Habash: I really hope for a "tempest of destruction" with regard to imperialist interests, but I would like to stress particularly in this talk: With the same emphasis with which we fight the Zionist structure, we work for peaceful coexistence with those Jews who show understanding for us and who accept our rights.

SPIEGEL: This does not eliminate the suspicion that you would accept, together with the elimination of the State of Israel, also the physical destruction of the Jews.

Habash: That is wrong. Only brainwashing by Zionist propaganda has led to this insinuation. Instead of the Zionist structure there ought to be a greater, better, democratic socialist state.

SPIEGEL: How is that? You want to regain Palestine against Israel, while simultaneously establishing a socialist state together with the Israelis?

Habash: One must see our aims in a greater context. We can defeat Zionism only if the progressive forces in all countries around Palestine will become active, the forces supporting our cause.

SPIEGEL: Nothing can be seen of a pan-Arabic revolutionary movement. On the contrary: The Arab states in the vicinity do not want to support your policy of terror. Jordan's King Husayn, for example, who expelled the Palestinian combat troops by force from his country in 1970, does not want to have anything to do with you even now.

Habash: Correct. King Husayn is a great obstacle for our popular war. We must, therefore, overthrow this reactionary. That is difficult, but we have no other choice and we will achieve it, for after all 70 percent of the Jordanian populace are Palestinians. There have been quite some surprising changes of power in the world lately.

SPIEGEL: You mean the fall of the shah of Iran?

Habash: Yes, his fall and the events thereafter have created hopes for us. The hour will come when all reactionary governments will have disappeared in the Arab world.

SPIEGEL: The only Arab states supporting your fight actively are Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and for one year also Syria. With the exception of Syria all these countries are very far away from Israel, so that they are not at all in a position to wage popular war against the Jewish state.

Habash: Libya, Algeria and the PDRY give us full political, military and moral support. We cannot expect more at the moment. But once the Palestinian revolution, which is linked with the Arab freedom movement, will have found a broad bases, we will urge the Libyans, Algerians and Yemenites to take direct action at our side. We absolutely need an Arab Hanoi.

SPIEGEL: By supporting the Palestinians, Syria risks already a new war with militarily far superior Israel.

Habash: Yet we need the help of Syria. We hope that Damascus some day will be a strong bastion of our Palestinian revolution.

SPIEGEL: You dream of a popular war a la Vietnam. But the border areas of Israel are mainly deserts, so that they are unfit for such a war. The neighbor state Israel cannot be compared with the former South Vietnam.

Habash: We cannot and we do not want to simply copy the Vietnamese example. But the main idea is the same: Millions of suppressed people are being mobilized and trained, they take rifles and form armies. More than 600,000 Palestinians live in the core country of the occupied areas, that is in old Palestine, and more than 1 million in West Jordan and the Gaza Strip. That is a great revolutionary potential.

SPIEGEL: You and the PFLP have mobilized only a very small part of the Palestinians. The vast majority obviously does not care very much about your slogans.

Habash: That is right, we have not mobilized the masses as much as we want to--but we make progress.

SPIEGEL: After having been expelled from Jordan, you moved to the weakest Arab country, to Lebanon. The Lebanese Government complains bitterly now that because of your terror acts against Israel, the country is suffering from Israeli "retaliation strikes" which mostly hit the Lebanese civilian populace. You are thus in part responsible for the misery among the victims.

Habash: The Lebanese masses pay indeed a high price, they suffer very much. But I reject the accusation of the Beirut government that our presence is the cause of this. Had the Zionists not expelled us from our homeland, we would not be here.

SPIEGEL: Of the 21 member states of the Arab League only 4 are on your side. The politicians of the other countries show a rather negative approach toward you or declare that you are undesired as a representative of the militant Palestinians. In addition to your military failures there is also the isolation in your own camp.

Habash: I think that once we will have established a strong basis near the borders of the Zionist structure, the others will certainly fight at our side. Then the Arab masses will be on our side.

SPIEGEL: That is plain wishful thinking. In the most densely populated Arab state, in Egypt with its 40 million inhabitants, the masses almost completely support their President as-Sadat and his policy--reconciliation with Israel.

Habash: Wait and see. As-Sadat has been cheered by his compatriots when he visited Jerusalem. But go to Cairo now and ask about the mood of the masses....

SPIEGEL: Several things indicate that As-Sadat is not at all isolated in the Arab camp. Saudi Arabia aims, like As-Sadat, for a peaceful solution of the Near East conflict.

Habash: I have said as early as in 1979, on the 12th anniversary of the establishment of our people's front that there is not just one As-Sadat, but that there will be soon a second or a third As-Sadat.

SPIEGEL: And you want to master all of them?

Habash: It is not a matter of As-Sadat's position, but of the approach of an entire class to which also belong several kings and sheikhs. There is a class in the Arab countries which I call the petro class. This class profits from the alliance with imperialism and Zionism. Supporting our war against Israel would be running against their interests.

SPIEGEL: You have demanded that the Arab oil states ought to use the oil weapon to exert pressure on the West with regard to the Palestinian problem. But they do not want to do that, also because an oil boycott would entail the danger of a Near Eastern war.

Habash: And yet particularly Saudi Arabia should shut down the oil supply. If the oil countries do not want to do that voluntarily, we must force them to implement the boycott.

SPIEGEL: You have already threatened to blow up the oil wells. Are you serious about it--or is it just rhetorics?

Habash: We will do that if need be. Why not?

SPIEGEL: Dr Habash, we thank you for this talk.

KUWAIT

NIGER PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE IN KUWAIT ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD281424 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait--The president of Niger, Seyni Kountche, arrived in Kuwait today on the fourth leg of his Arab tour, during which he has visited Iraq, Syria and Bahrain. The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, welcomed him at the airport. The amir of Kuwait and the president of Niger are to hold talks concentrating on bilateral relations, the means of developing them and Arab-African relations.

Meeting With As-Sabah

LD291432 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] His excellency the president of the Military Council and the state of the Republic of Niger, Seyni Kountche, at 0900 this morning paid a visit to this highness the amir of Kuwait. Official talks were held between them. The minister for the affairs of the amir's court stated that the talks between his highness the amir of Kuwait and His Excellency President Seyni Kountche concentrated on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and the means of developing them in various spheres. They also dealt with Arab-African relations. A cordial atmosphere, distinguished by understanding and spirit of friendship, prevailed over the talks.

Press Statement

LD301922 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The following press statement has been issued on the visit to Kuwait by Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Military Council and president of the Republic of Niger:

In response to an invitation by His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, His Excellency Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Military Council and president of the Republic of Niger, paid an official visit to the State of Kuwait 28-30 June, 1980. The president was accompanied by the foreign minister, a number of ministers and senior officials in the Government of Niger.

The guest and the accompanying delegation were accorded a welcome that reflects the good relations existing between the two countries and their two friendly peoples. The official talks between the two heads of state were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. A number of senior officials of both sides took part and discussed the present international situation and bilateral relations between the Republic of Niger and the State of Kuwait.

During their discussion of bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the growing development in cooperation between them, and expressed their determination to continue to develop these relations in all fields. Within the framework of economic cooperation between the two countries, the Kuwaiti fund will finance certain economic projects which will be submitted by the Republic of Niger.

Reviewing the international political situation, the two sides emphasized the importance for all states to exert their efforts in strengthening world peace and security on the basis of the principles of respecting sovereignty and regional safety, noninterference in internal affairs and solving disputes between states by peaceful means.

The two sides expressed their conviction that maintaining security and stability in the gulf region is the responsibility of the region's states alone. They also confirmed the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Discussing the critical and grave situation in the Middle East, the two sides stressed that just and durable peace in the region cannot be achieved without Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and restoration of the inalienable and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of their own independent state. They also emphasized their countries' support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides condemned Israel's activities, which are in contradiction with human rights, in the occupied territories and her attempts to change the demographical nature of these territories. The two sides affirmed their total support for the African peoples who are struggling for the liquidation of colonialism and all forms of foreign domination and the rule of the racist minority, and for attaining their freedom and independence. They condemned the aggressive actions being exercised by the racist regime in South Africa. The two sides welcomed the triumph of the people of Zimbabwe and the establishment of the independent state of Zimbabwe.

The two sides underlined the importance of adhering to the basic principles of the nonaligned movement as a basic and important factor for consolidating peace and progress in the world. They stressed the importance of solidarity and cooperation between the nonaligned states and their rejection of all attempts aimed at splitting the ranks of the nonaligned.

His excellency the president of the Republic of Niger expressed his profound thanks for the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded him and members of his delegation by his highness the amir of Kuwait and the government and friendly people of Kuwait. His excellency the president of the Republic of Niger extended an invitation to his highness the amir of Kuwait to visit the Republic of Niger. His highness accepted the invitation with thanks and its date will be fixed later.

OMAN

TALKS HELD WITH EEC DELEGATION IN MUSCAT

JN280825 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0802 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Muscat, 28 June--Talks were held here today between the Sultanate of Oman and an EEC delegation currently visiting the sultanate. The talks centered on means of cooperation between the sultanate and the EEC countries and the possibility of signing a cooperation between the two sides. The EEC delegation arrived in Muscat on 27 June on a visit to Oman lasting several days.

QATAR

OMANI DEFENSE OFFICIAL IN DOHA ON 2-DAY VISIT

JN280824 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 28 June--Staff Col Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, under secretary of the Ministry of Defense in the Sultanate of Oman, arrived here this morning on a 2-day visit to Qatar.

During this visit, Colonel al-Ghazali is expected to hold talks with Qatari officials on the means of strengthening relations between the two countries in the military fields.

Received by Al Thani

JN281129 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1105 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 28 June--Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a message from Sultan Qabus of Oman dealing with bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Staff Col Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, under secretary of the Ministry of Defense in the Sultanate of Oman, when he was received by the Qatari amir here today.

The meeting was attended by Qatari Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Qatari Armed Forces Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah. Earlier, Al-'Atiyah met with Staff Col al-Ghazali with whom he discussed relations of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

Meeting With Defense Officials

JN290933 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Doha, 29 June--Qatari Heir Apparent and Minister of Defense Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani met today with Staff Col Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, under secretary of the Ministry of Defense in the Sultanate of Oman. During the meeting, a portion of which was attended by Deputy Commander in Chief of the Qatari Armed Forces Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the fraternal ties that link the two countries' armed forces.

Departure 29 June

GF291110 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Omani Defense Ministry Under Secretary Col Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali left Doha for Muscat today at the end of a 2-day visit to Qatar. He was seen off at Doha International Airport by Brig Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Atiyah, armed forces deputy commander in chief; Omani Ambassador to Qatar 'Abdallah an-Najjar; and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Fadalah, the Foreign Ministry's acting chief of protocol.

SAUDI ARABIA

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

LD301244 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1135 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah--His Excellency President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, made the following press statement prior to his departure from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

While leaving the sister Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I have pleasure in expressing my profound appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality which we and the accompanying delegation received from His Majesty King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and other officials in the kingdom.

Our visit to the kingdom afforded us the opportunity to hold talks on relations between the two sister countries and about Arab and international issues of mutual interest. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternity, frankness and cordiality. We gave bilateral relations special attention and laid foundations for balanced relations based on mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs serving the interests of the two fraternal peoples. We also discussed in detail conditions in the Arabian Peninsula and agreed on the importance of security and stability for the countries and peoples of the region.

On the Arab sphere the viewpoints of the two countries coincided on the Palestinian question. We again reiterated our rejection of the Camp David agreements and the capitulation peace treaty. We agreed that a just solution could be achieved in the Middle East only by tne unconditional withdrawal of Israel from holy Jerusalem and the territories occupied in 1967, and by providing opportunities for self-determination for the Palestinians and for them to build their independent state on the soil of their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. We also stressed that the triumph of the Arabs in their struggle regarding the Palestinian question demands continued support for the Palestinian people, Lebanon and Syria. We also exchanged views on the importance of clearing the air in this complex stage through which the Arab nation is going and in which it is facing extremely grave plots by its enemies so that the main danger resulting from the intrigues of Zionism and the parties to the Camp David agreements can be faced. We underlined the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity against Zionism and the Camp David parties by the means that strengthen the struggle of our Arab nation in its historic fight with the Zionist enemy.

Departure 30 June

LD301324 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, left Jiddah airport at 1330 this afternoon for Abu Dhabi. His Majesty King Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz saw the president off. His excellency shook hands with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah ibn Abd al-Aziz; second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Majid Abd al-Aziz, governor for Mecca region, and Uthman al-Usayfan, the kingdom's charge d'affaires in Aden.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN JIDDAH 30 JUNE

LD301422 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1320 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah--Agha Shahi, foreign minister of Pakistan, this morning left Jiddah after stopping here last night on his way home from New York. He was seen off at the airport by Salim Sunbul, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

During his stay in Jiddah, Agha Shahi held a meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, to discuss the specific arrangements concerning convening the Amman conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries. The Pakistani minister also held a meeting with Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Organization of Islamic Conference, on the same topic.

While in New York, Agha Shahi attended the Security Council's debate on Jerusalem, in view of Pakistan being chairman of the present session of the conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries.

UAE

PDRY LEADER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 30 JUNE

JN301451 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 June--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here today from Jiddah on a 2-day visit to the UAE. UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and several high-ranking UAE officials received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Yemeni leader is accompanied on this visit by: Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, Central Committee secretary; Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee and several other ministers.

Arrival Statement

JN301809 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 June--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, made a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY upon arrival here, in which he expressed his happiness over meeting with UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that during this visit, we shall have the opportunity tc discuss with our brothers the UAE officials, particularly His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, issues pertaining to the situation in the region, the Arab situation and international issues of common concern. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: We will also have the opportunity to discuss issues of bilateral relations and ways to bolster and develop these relations for the service of our two peoples.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: We shall also exchange viewpoints on contributing to bolstering security and stability for this region's peoples, particularly under the present circumstances, when we are being subjected to aggressive plots which aim at interfering and undermining national sovereignty.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that the Yemeni people view relations between the PDRY and the UAE with appreciation and satisfaction. He added that we feel that developing these relations will serve to achieve our two peoples' aspirations and will contribute to bolstering our fraternal solidarity on the Arab level in order to confront the enemies of our Arab nation.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that the threats which our Arab nation and our central issue--the Palestinian issue--are being subjected to, behoove us to rally and mobilize all the Arab potentials and arms in order to use them in the fateful battle for Arab dignity. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed the confidence that his talks with UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Ali Nuhayyan will prove useful and will bear fruitful results which will serve to develop bilateral relations and achieve the interests of the region's peoples and the solidarity of our Arab nation, which is waging a just struggle.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

NC301340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1238 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 June--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left Cairo for Washington this afternoon to participate in the negotiations which will be held on 2 and 3 July among the heads of the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations to the autonomy discussions.

In a statement before his departure, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Washington talks will deal with the reasons for the halt in the autonomy discussions and prepare for their resumption. He added: The interruption of the autonomy negotiations had a psychological effect on the Israeli people. This is natural and I know that 80 percent, if not more, of the Israeli people really want peace and so do the Egyptian people. He went on: The measures adopted in the West Bank, the building of settlements, the violent actions there and the Knesset announcement on Jerusalem have had negative effects on the Arab, Islamic and Egyptian public opinion. The interruption of the negotiations has undoubtedly had a negative effect on the Israeli people as well. In view of this, we must search, during our meeting in Washington, for ways to guarantee a climate of calm and stability for the forthcoming negotiations, if they are resumed.

Referring to the statement by Yosef Burg, the Israeli interior minister and leader of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy discussions, that Egypt wants Israel to make concessions regarding Jerusalem and the settlements, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: Egypt is not seeking concessions but is expressing firm legal stands and correctly interpreting the contents of the Camp David agreements. If Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are going to be subjects for discussion at the forthcoming negotiations, then there is no reason at all for imposing a fait accompli, building settlements or adopting decisions on Jerusalem when it is still a subject of negotiation. This is a contradiction and was the reason for halting the negotiations.

Concerning the verbal message he will convey to President Jimmy Carter from President Anwar as-Sadat, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: It is connected with the question of the negotiations and I cannot disclose its contents.

The Egyptian delegation to the Washington negotiations includes Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz and Ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif and 'Amru Musa.

'ALI CITED ON RESPONSE TO ISRAELI MOVES ON JERUSALEM

LD010813 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "Instructions to Egyptian Delegation To Denounce Israel's Policy on Jerusalem at Security Council"]

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that he has asked 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, to denounce all the actions Israel has recently taken to change the landmarks of Jerusalem and to impose a fait accompli, on the grounds that Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and one of the elements under negotiation in the talks for full autonomy for the Palestinian people.

The deputy prime minister said that if Israel has denied the report on the transfer of the prime minister's offices to East Jerusalem then this means that no change has occurred in the present status quo; but if Israel changes this situation and takes other measures, that would raise an extremely serious new obstacle in the path of the autonomy negotiations.

He added that Egypt's position is known, and declared: We are against changes in the occupied territories from 1967 through today and until the conclusion of the negotiations, whose basic aim is to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace.

He said that he has sent instructions to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to participate in the scheduled Security Council debate in New York on the subject and to play an effective role because the Jerusalem issue concerns not only 800 million Muslims but also the Christian world and every peace-loving person.

In Washington, American officials have stated that if Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin believes that he can do whatever he likes, he is mistaken.

AL-AHRAM'S correspondent has learned that the U.S. State Department is in touch with Begin's government to explain the harmful effects of such an action with regard to the resumption of the autonomy talks.

SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES KNESSET COMMITTEE'S JERUSALEM DECISION

NC302153 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] An Egyptian official spokesman has stated that the Israeli Knesset's legal committee has approved a bill making unified Jerusalem the capital of Israel and that Egypt regrets this new Israeli stand, which conflicts with the text and spirit of the Camp David agreement and which does not at all serve the question of a comprehensive and lasting peace, which Egypt is always seeking in all its actions.

He added: These Israeli stands place great obstacles in the way of completing the discussions on full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, and also indicate Israel's insistence on impeding the peace process. Cairo has given its instructions to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who left for Washington today, to demand a clear explanation of the new Israeli stance at the beginning of the tripartite meeting--which will be attended by the United States, Egypt and Israel--to mainly remove the obstacles that led to a halt in the negotiations.

AL-AKHBAR SEES BURG'S STATEMENTS AS PRECONDITIONS

NC291949 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jun 80

[News analysis by AL-AKHBAR Deputy Chief Editor Jalal Duwaydar on Yosef Burg's statement that Egypt's demands for Israeli concessions might create an obstacle to peace]

[Text] We do not know what Israel wants. All Israeli officials, headed by Prime Minister Begin, have committed themselves not to lay any preconditions for any negotiations pertaining to the peace talks in general and the autonomy talks in particular. The statements made by Yosef Burg, the Israeli interior minister and leader of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks, before leaving Ben-Gurion Airport for Washington today can only be described as preconditions that lay major obstacles in the way of establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

Burg's statements confirm that Israel continues its intransigent stand which has been condemned by all the world states and several international organizations. This stand reflects the dimensions of the Israeli way of thinking which entirely conflicts with provisions and spirit of the two Camp David agreements.

If this is going to be the line that Israel will pursue at the Washington discussions--which will take place in a few days to discuss the question of resuming the autonomy negotiations--then I can emphasize that these discussions will have no chance of success.

Egypt's stand on all the issues raised by the Israeli delegation's leader, Yosef Burg, is very clear. President as-Sadat declared this stand in the Israel Knesset during his historic visit. This stand is that [Arab] Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank that was occupied during the 1967 war and that what applies to the occupied Arab territories also applies to it. Egypt further views the settlements as an illegal action that runs counter to all the international laws and the UN resolutions.

Concerning the Palestianian state, the Camp David agreement is clear on this particular point. The agreement provides for the establishment of full autonomy for a 5-year period during which negotiations will be held among Egypt, Israel, the Palestinians and Jordan to discuss steps related to the establishment of the Palestinian state. President Anwar as-Sadat recently asserted--in more than one press statement--that Israel's recognition of the right of the Palestinians to establish their state is inescapable, and that all the world backs and supports this right.

AS-SADAT TO ATTEND EGYPTIAN-U.S. AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

NC010917 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0857 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that the first Egyptian-U.S. conference on agricultural development and agricultural industrialization will be held in Alexandria next Tuesday. The conference will be attended by President Anwar as-Sadat.

The discussions during the 4-day conference will deal with the possibilities of increasing agricultural production, the participation of U.S. capital in some of the agricultural industrialization projects and agricultural development and its problems in Egypt.

AIR DEFENSE COMMANDER EXPLAINS U.S. MISSILE PURCHASES

NC301218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1112 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 June--Air Defense Commander Maj Gen as-Sayyid Hamdi has announced that contracts have been signed with the United States for the purchase of guided, modified and sophisticated ground-to-air Hawk missile batteries. Hawk missiles stand out as the world's most modern air defense missiles. They have recently been commissioned for service with the NATO and U.S. forces.

At the press conference which he held today to mark air defense day, the air defense commander said that contracts have been signed for the purchase of these missiles as well as other sophisticated weapons and equipment, which will help raise the combat capabilities of the air defense units so they can adapt to this century's most modern technology.

Maj Gen as-Sayyid Hamdi added that these weapons and equipment will arrive in Egypt as soon as the Egyptian crews who will man them complete their training. These crews are not being trained in Egypt and the United States.

The air defense commander explained that the Egyptian air defense command has asked that some modifications be made in these weapons and equipment so they can meet the tactical needs of the Egyptian air defense forces in light of the experience gained in the battles fought during the 1973 October war. The U.S. side has agreed to make these modifications, which are now actually being made.

The commander noted that the quantity of these arms is appropriate and meets the requirements of the air defense forces under plans in the armed forces comprehensive development plan.

Air Defense Commander Maj Gen as-Sayyid Hamdi also announced that within the next few weeks, the largest and most modern firing range for air defense missiles in the Middle East will be opened. All the equipment for this range has already arrived in Egypt and the final touches are being put to it. The commander explained that this range will also use radio-guided drones. The efficiency of these drones is comparable to that of modern jet fighters.

He said that this range can serve all the Arab states and the friendly states, not only Egypt. Furthermore, it attests to the superior ability of the air defense forces to accomodate to and use advanced technology. It will also considerably contribute to the practical training of the air defense crews and to raising their efficiency and combat readiness.

EX-SHAH OF IRAN REPORTED IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION

NC301554 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, June 30, (AFP)--The ex-shah of Iran successfully underwent minor surgery on his left lung here today and was recovering in the suite put at his disposal on the second floor of Al-Ma'adi Hospital about 10 km (six miles) south of Cairo, well-informed sources said. An operation to drain pus, which had accumulated in his left lung as a result of pneumonia, was performed under "completely satisfactory conditions", they added.

According to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, the 60-year-old former ruler, also suffering from lymphatic cancer, was now in "satisfactory state". The length of today's operation and the identity of the U.S. and French surgeons were not yet known. No medical bulletin had been released, at the express wish of the former ruler's family, the Egyptian press reported.

EX-SHAH'S STATEMENT TO OCTOBER MAGAZINE REPORTED

NC281100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0844 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 June--The former shah of Iran has warned that if the present state of chaos and incompetence in Iran continues, it would become a communist state with astonishing speed, making it impossible for the sincere Iranian nationalists to counteract.

To prove his opinion, the shah said that Iran lacks food and that it cannot find anyone to feed it and that this is why the Iranian people are now crawling toward the communist system, because under communism they will find order and food. The state will progress--materially at least--the people will become slaves--and as prison inmates they will get something to eat.

In an exclusive statement, to be published to by the Cairo OCTOBER magazine tomorrow, the shah stresses that had he remained in power nothing would have happened in Afghanistan. He adds that even if the Soviets would not have thought, nothing would have happened in Baluchistan and the Soviet forces wouldn't have advanced toward the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea or the gulf. He points out that this is why Iran had a strong army.

The shah of Iran expresses the belief that Iran will be the next victim of the Soviet Union and the call to the Soviet Union to invade Iran will come from Iranian factions. He says that should this happen, the West would do nothing--pointing out that the Western states did nothing when the Soviet Union intervened in Czechoslovakia and in Hungary--and that these states are occupied with their interests, that they accept the faits accomplis and wait to see what happens later.

In the shah's opinion the Iranian nationalists should carry out a revolution lest the state throws itself at the feet of the communists or into their lap.

On the deteriorating situation between Iran and Iraq, the shah expresses the belief that no war will occur between the two countries although a long period of skirmishes and clashes is not unlikely.

Speaking about the current internal conditions in Iran, the shah says: There is no order in Iran now. About four million people are unemployed and the government, if one can call it a government, has eaten up all the reserves we left behind. They [the Iranian leaders] are now obtaining money any way they can. They force the people to pay taxes. There is no production, and inflation has risen by 300 percent since we left the country.

The shah goes on: Iran has abandoned religion. Religion has nothing to do with the crimes being committed and the blood shed daily nor with the prisons that are being filled with innocent persons. The leaders tell our people always: You are a people of miserable beggars, instead of telling them that they can become a first-class people. This means that the people always have to wait for their leaders to throw them crumbs to prevent them from dying of hunger. The clergymen steal everything and give a little money, some food and privileges to those who fight in their defense.

The shah of Iran says that Imam Khomeyni does not represent Islam, that he is an evil man by nature and that he is mentally afflicted because he does not acknowledge Iran's 2,500-year-old history but considers that history started with him. The shah adds that the Iranian nationalists, who oppose Khomeyni, are in the overwhelming majority but that they are not well organized and the weapons are in the hands of the rabble.

The shah says that those who now benefit from chaos are the same who helped and are still helping Khomeyni.

The shah expresses the belief that his mistake was being too democratic. He cites as examples the release of political detainees and terrorists, the granting of powers to an unsuccessful government and the continuous retreat in the face of the pressure by the people, organizations and groups.

He adds: The options I had then were very difficult. Therefore, I decided to take a vacation because this was the only way out of the impasse. Constitutionally everything was in order. There was the royal court and a legitimate government, which was approved by the parliament as well as the army which was loyal to me. But when I left, the army (?ended).

The shah says further: One of my fatal mistakes was that I blindly believed the West and took friendship with the West for granted. The shah blames U.S. General Huyser, who went to Iran before his departure, saying: He did everything to impel me to leave. Were it not for this particular man, nothing would have happened.

The shah expresses his sorrow for what has befallen Iran saying: I prepared a 19-point revolution for my country. None of these points exist in the history of any country. I expected Iran to become a strong state in 1983 and to become an advanced state--even military--like any European state--by the year 2000. Iran had one of the strongest and most developed armies in the world.

The shah then says: In the last years, I went ahead as far as possible and as quick as possible with rapprochement and development. The change was quick and I was showing great interest in it but I wanted it to occur without any bloodshed. What was important to me was to mobilize the people, push them forward with utmost speed and strength and force civilization on them.

The shah denies that he had external ambitions during his reign. He asserts that the gulf emirates were wrong in antagonizing him. He says that he did not seize the three islands in the gulf but retrieved them from the British, who has stolen them from Iran. When speaking about the gulf, the shah always describes it as the knight [al-faris], calling it an historical fact. He wonders why it is not named the Islamic Gulf. We are all Muslims but not all of us are Arabs.

Concerning his health, the shah says that he now weighs 63 kg and his doctor wants him to weigh 70 kg. He adds that he walks one hour daily, that he is in need of continuous treatment and that he is now undergoing chemical treatment; a group of doctors give him large doses of intravenous injections, which last 30 minutes, in order to control the blood cells that are vulnerable to cancer.

In his statement to the OCTOBER magazine, the shah expresses his profound gratitude to President Anwar as-Sadat, saying that he will not forget this generosity and bravery and that even history itself will not forget this. He points out that President as-Sadat has made many great decisions.

FRG'S OPPOSITION LEADER STRAUSS CONCLUDES VISIT TO CAIRO

Mubarak Statement on Talks

NC301711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 June--Vice President Husni Mubarak has declared that his talks with Franz-Josef Strauss, the leader of the West German opposition party the Christian Socialist Union, dealt with the Middle East problem, bilateral relations and the feasibility of cooperation between Egypt and the FRG in various spheres. After his meeting with Strauss, the vice president spoke to journalists and correspondents and stressed that Strauss was fully satisfied with the current cooperation between Egypt and the FRG and that he would like to promote it.

On Strauss' latest statement in which he said that any peaceful solution must include the right to self-determination and [the establishment of] a Palestinian state--a statement that was subsequently denied by Strauss and that caused an uproar in Germany--the vice president said: I discussed this issue with Strauss and heard his view on it. I told him President Anwar as-Sadat had informed the Americans that we were willing to discuss any security [guarantees] that they would give to Israel and that we must also obtain the same security [guarantees]. This does not mean that we should conclude pacts--something that has been repeatedly affirmed by President as-Sadat.

On Israel's security and its apprehensions concerning the establishment of a communist state and combat forces in the West Bank that will attack Israel, Husni Mubarak said that territory could not guarantee security or protection since modern weapons had a long range and could be used against any country. The vice president said that any cannon in the West Bank was liable to be discovered by Jordan, Israel, Syria or, for that matter, the entire region.

Strauss Press Conference

NC010556 Cairo MENA in English 2335 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, June 30--(MENA)--Franz-Josef Strauss, party leader of the West German Christian Socialist Union (CSU), said here today that his talks with Egyptian officials revolved generally around three points, and that President Anwar as-Sadat expressed to him that the Egyptian people and government's thanks for the aid extended to Egypt and for the close cooperation in various fields.

Speaking at a news conference he gave here at the end of his current visit to Egypt and West Germany. The second was assessment of current international developments, including the situation in Iran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Egypt's role concerning all those issues, particularly as regards the situation in the Mediterranean Sea region and North Africa.

As for the third point, Strauss pointed out that it was the Arab-Israeli conflict and Egypt's stance in this connection in the light of the Camp David accords. President as-Sadat was persistent to reach an overall peaceful solution, and not a partial one between Egypt and Israel, particularly after Egypt had restored about eighty percent of the Sinai and its oil fields.

Strauss said President as-Sadat told him he was hopeful that the U.S. and the European Community would not each seek a different solution of the Middle East issue. He added that the Egyptian president cautioned against the danger of Soviet infiltration into the Middle East region, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the increasing Soviet hegemony in some countries, particularly South Yemen.

Strauss said that President as-Sadat warned during their talks against exploitation of the Arab-Israeli conflict in spreading Soviet influence, which constituted a major part of Soviet strategy. Strauss termed his meeting with President as-Sadat as "extremely cordial" like all the other meetings they had had together since February 1977.

Asked whether he had informed Egyptian officials of the topics to be discussed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Soviet officials in Moscow, Strauss said that that was not the target of his visit to Egypt. He added, however, that during his meeting with State Minister for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan, the latter asked him of the issue to be discussed by Schmidt in Moscow and he replied that it would be distribution of nuclear missiles, as the Soviets have deployed 200 missiles in the Soviet Union, while NATO did not deploy anything. Strauss said that Chancellor Schmidt is also scheduled to discuss with the Soviets their invasion of Afghanistan and ask them to withdraw their troops from there.

On the process of promoting Egypt's Armed Forces, Strauss pointed out that this was taking place mainly between Egypt and the U.S. [as received] through aid programmes. In this connection, he disclosed that there was already cooperation between Egypt and the Bavarian company NPP that has to do with setting up a centre for civil aviation maintenance and training of all kinds of planes.

About the position of the West Bank and Israeli security, Strauss said that he did not approve that the West Bank would become part of Israel, and in the meantime, demanded a halt of the establishment of new settlements, which he termed as a "main hurdle" on the road to a comprehensive peace. A civic administration, self-rule and an authority that would be elected freely is what could happen in the future, he added.

He voiced his belief that if mutual confidence was established, the first steps of a just solution could be achieved, underlining that peace in the Middle East was of major significance for the political and economic future of Europe.

Replying to a question on whether he considered his visit to Egypt successful Strauss said that he was not a negotiator but a German politician who should have sufficient information of everything and that he should listen to the views of the two parties in order to find a sound stand point for the German policy. He added that due to President as-Sadat's broad-mindedness he had been given the chance to exchange views with him. He said that he was also glad because practically there was no disagreement. "I have acquired additional information and I will leave this country after we have agreed to meet again in the near future," Strauss added.

On a question on what the EEC countries could offer to Egypt, he said that they can offer much especially in the economic field. He pointed out that Egypt needed investments and he described Egypt as a politically stable country. He explained that the economic cooperation between Egypt on the one hand the United States and West Germany on the other could achieve much for Egypt.

Departure 1 July

NC010841 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0822 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 July--Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the FGR opposition Christian Socialist Union party and prime minister of the government of Bavaria, left Cairo this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt. Strauss was seen off at the airport by Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, the deputy prime minister and chairman of the Permanent Council of the National Democratic Party.

SPOKESMAN SCORES 'ARAFAT STATEMENT TO LONDON MAGAZINE

NC281230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1122 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 28 June--An official spokesman has described Yasir 'Arafat's statements to the London-based AL-MAJALLAH magazine--to the effect that Egypt is selling land to Zionism and that Israeli companies are recalling this land--as a trivial and charlatanic attempt to satisfy the whims of the so-called rejectionist states. The spokesman added that 'Arafat has become a pawn in the hands of these states and their instrument in realizing their hostile wishes against the Arab people in Egypt.

The spokesman went on: What 'Arafat said was a lie and he distorted the facts with the aim of serving those quarters which annihilated the Palestinians in Tall az-Za'tar. It would have been better for 'Arafat and those whom he serves to do something for the Palestinian people, who are continuing their struggle in the West Bank and Gaza sector, instead of spreading falsehoods and hatred against the Egyptian people and their leadership, who never stopped supporting the Palestinian cause as well as any other issues of libertaion throughout the world.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESSES FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

JN301734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 June--President Saddam Husayn has said that Baghdad, which has been a cradle of mankind's civilizations and the center of resurgence of the Arab nation's civilization and pan-Arab dominance over the known eras of history, is today exercising a model role emanating from a mature position that is capable of bountiful generosity.

In a speech in which he opened the National Assembly session this evening, President Saddam Husayn said: Through the exercise of democracy, the Iraqi people have demonstrated that they have reached a level through which they can express their rights, civilization and principles under the leadership of the militant Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. President Saddam Husayn added: The Iraqi people have confirmed to the entire world that they are the upholders of the ancient and well-known civilizations of the land between the two rivers. They have demonstrated that they are the legitimate progeny of the Arab nation's history and experiences.

President Saddam Husayn expressed his happiness and pride at the opening of the National Assembly's first session. He said: On 20 June, the great Iraqi people maturely exercised one of their most important and major rights and one of their sacred and noble duties. He affirmed that our people exercised this right and duty with a sense of high responsibility, wisdom and enthusiasm that surprised both the friends and enemies of the revolution alike.

President Saddam Husayn added: For the first time in the history of mankind, a responsible party relinquishes power while its members and supporters compete with non-party members on an equal footing and with equal opportunities, from the legal aspect. But the opportunities were unequal in reality. The independents had full freedom, and even more freedom than needed; whereas party members had less freedom or not enough freedom.

President Saddam Husayn referred to the circumstances through which the Ba'thists passed during the preelection stage. He said that during the election campaign, party members wanted to avoid falling into any error that could be interpreted by their party as behavior harmful to democracy or harmful to the equality between them, the independents and the members of other parties. Thus, many Ba'thists were shy and reserved when they spoke about their history in the struggle and the sacrifices and good deeds they performed for the people; whereas the independents and members of other parties were fully free to say what they believed, strengthened their positions and enhanced their social prominence.

President Saddam Husayn said: In general, the Iraqi people upheld the values of the Ba'th party. They supported Ba'th candidates and no other political group. Thus, the Ba'thists won overwhelmingly and honorably throughout the country, both in the number of votes and in other considerations.

President Saddam Husayn said: We consider the members of the National Assembly as the sons of the revolution and its party, whether they are organized Ba'thists, non-organized Ba'thists, members of a fraternal party or members of the front.

President Saddam Husayn outlined the reasons for holding the elections at the present time. He said that the most important thing in democracy is that the revolution's decisionmakers, and all the other centers of powers at all levels, must always take into consideration the people's conscience, their interests and their will and must avoid making decisions in dark labyrinths.

Because action should be collective, they should inform the people with what they ought to be informed about concerning facts and decisions on the basic issues in the general policy.

President Saddam Husayn added: The command of the revolution and the party have practiced general policy on this basis since 17-30 July 1968. Societies, professional and vocational federations, people's councils, the progressive national and nationalist front and its committees, the party and the people have held public and popular meetings to directly discuss all vital issues concerning the citizens and general policy, including laws, before they are adopted as such.

President Saddam Husayn said that the birth of the National Assembly will not be an excuse for the revolution to neglect or belittle the role of these democratic channels in the process of construction of the new democracy in Iraq, which will be an example of what we all want Arab society to have.

President Saddam Husayn said: We want the National Assembly to be the genuine representative of the people as they achieve economic prosperity through socialism. We do not want it to be a means to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie or to revive the illegal interests of a minority. We want the National Assembly to be an honest means and a faithful institution for the building of a revolutionary society. We want it to be a sharp sword [word indistinct] and not a spade for destruction or a treacherous knife to slaughter the masses in the dark for the sake of securing the interests of an evil minority at the expense of the masses' interests.

President Saddam Husayn added: We want the National Assembly to help in achieving and securing the Arab nation's interests and objectives. We do not want it to be a course or a cover for relinquishing the revolution's principles of pan-Arab, unionist and liberation struggle. We want the National Assembly to be an additional strong fence to protect Iraq from traitors, to strengthen Iraq's sovereignty and independence from the foreigners. We do not want it to be a back door through which the foreigner can infiltrate to play havoc with the independence, sovereignty and dignity of our good people and this great country.

President Saddam Husayn said that it had not been possible to achieve these principles before this date. Therefore, 20 June and today, that is 30 June, are the most suitable two days to elect the National Assembly and open it so that it can begin its honest national work.

President Saddam Husayn said that the opening of the National Assembly on 30 June is not a coincidence but the date has been carefully chosen out of concern that the opening of the National Assembly take place on this day, a day which is dear to our people, and in appreciation for our people's glorious struggle when they launched their revolution on this same date in 1920.

President Saddam Husayn said that the 1920 revolution was the first revolution by our people in their contemporary history. During this revolution, our people voiced their desire for independence, freedom and the rejection of colonialism in all its forms.

President Saddam Husayn announced that with deep responsibility and after serious thought the leadership of the party and the revolution has decided to provide National Assembly members with an atmosphere amenable to the practice of democracy. The leadership will nurture this atmosphere with revolutionary responsibility and without imposing any tutelege on this assembly of creating any alternate assembly. In this way, the assembly will shoulder its responsibility with maturity and strong concern for the interests of the people and homeland, as well as the objectives of our great revolution.

The president said: National Assembly members are free to say anything that they believe is right and serves the people and national and pan-Arab objectives in the fields of Arab, international and domestic policies, inspired and guided by the principles of the revolution and the permanent presence of the people's conscience and their interests and honorable aspirations.

The president affirmed that there will be no retreat from this policy and no restrictions on the deliberations of the National Assembly, as long as these deliberations fall within the context of the council's constitutional and legal responsibility and as long as they proceed from honest and sincere intentions that are not marred by the anger of this or that Arab country or foreign country or any minister or responsible organ in Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn pointed out that some negative aspects accompanied the electoral process on a limited scale. However, these negative aspects did not have any effect on changing the great positive results of this process. His excellency said that some of these negative aspects were embodied in the fact that rural women were influenced by their men; some peasants were influenced by those who are socially prominent in their constituencies; some Ba'thist candidates resorted to undisciplined practices, although unintentionally. The president said that responsibility and honesty make it incumbent upon us to refer to the negative aspects as well as the positive ones which constitute the basic manifestations of our great democratic experiment. The president added: The great positive results of this democratic process were the object of admiration and interest of both Iraqis and Arabs, as well as fair and unprejudiced quarters throughout the world.

His excellency pointed out that the radio stations of the Persian regime in Tehran and the Zionist enemy were the only ones to malign our experiment. He said: The Persian regime and the Zionist entity were allied in this stand by their rancor against Iraq, their fear of the revolution's principles and their memories of and desire to avenge the acts of Nebuchadnezzar, Saladin, Sa'd ibn Abu Waqas and Al-Qa'qa' [historic Arab and Muslim military commanders who fought against Persia].

In his speech the president called on National Assembly members to realize the great aspirations of the masses of our people and the Arab nation on the road to glory and progress. Addressing the council members, the president said: By upholding principles, safeguarding the trust and supplying the requisites for development and for safeguarding of mankind's dignity, you will bring to fruition the hopes for which our ancestors have struggled.

National Assembly Speaker Elected

JN302033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2023 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 June--Na'im Hamid Haddad has been elected speaker of the first Iraqi National Assembly in a secret ballot at the assembly's first session tonight. Assembly Member Baha' ad-Din Ahmad was elected deputy speaker and 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Janabi was elected secretary of the assembly. Haddad, Ahmad and Al-Janabi were elected unanimously by the assembly members.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CABLE FROM CUBAN COUNTERPART

JN301306 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi received a message today from Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The message expressed Cuba's thanks for Iraq's support regarding Cuba's nomination to a nonpermanent seat on the Security Council. The message expressed Cuba's pride in the existing friendship and relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN AMMAN 11 JULY

JN290954 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah, 29 June--Islamic Conference Organization sources in Jiddah said today that the Islamic foreign ministers emergency conference will be held in Amman on Friday, 11 July, after the Jordanian Foreign Ministry informed the Islamic Conference Organization of Jordan's agreement to host the conference.

The conference, to be convened at the PLO's request, will discuss the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the new wave of terrorism against the Palestinian Arab people.

Report on Conference Agenda

ID271352 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 27, KUNA--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shiekh Sabah al-Ahmad leaves here July 6 heading Kuwait's delegation to the Amman conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers.

The conference will open July 7 [as received] and Shiekh as-Sabah will be accompanied by Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi. The Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan will join the delegation in addition to senior officials from the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs.

Informed sources said today gulf foreign ministers are in consultation to ensure a unified stand at the Amman conference. Consultations were also made on funding the Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon. A new mandate is likely to be approved by the Amman conference for another six months, those sources said. On the other hand, provisional agreement was reached by gulf oil producing countries on certain suhsidies for non-oil Arab states, it was

There are indications that the Amman conference will consider an Egyptian return to the Arab arena if the regime of President as-Sadat quits the Camp David accords and accepts joint Arab action, the sources added.

Meanwhile, Sheikh as-Sabah strongly condemned attempts at interference in the gulf region and said its oil producing states will utilize all their capabilities to confront such moves.

The Kuwait foreign minister told the Saudi Arabian newspaper 'UKAZ the oil potential of the gulf is the sole property of the region that is bound to protect and preserve it in face of any aggression. Oil is a commodity for international exchange amid intermingling interests of producers and consumers, Sheikh as-Sabah said.

He described reports on foreign protection of the gulf as a "psychological war" and said the presence of foreign military forces will lead to anarchy and disturbance. Sheikh as-Sabah warned against the consequences of granting military facilities in the region which he said will create problems.

Major powers that threaten to occupy gulf oil fields should realize that countries of the region will spare no effort in defending their wealth, the Kuwait minister said.

The gulf states have no political, economic, military or even social ambitions, Sheikh as-Sabah said, adding all efforts should be made to keep the region out of the big powers struggle.

AL-HUSS CALLS FOR 'COEXISTENCE' OF LEBANESE, MIDEAST ISSUES

NC291850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Speech delivered by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at the graduation ceremony held by the Islamic Al-Maqasid Society in An-Nabatiyah on 29 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] I was the first to advocate the need for finding a formula for coexistence between the Lebanese question and the Middle East issue until a just and permanent solution is found to the latter. I was the first to say that it was our national duty to find such a formula for coexistence between the two issues because the connection between the Lebanese issue and the Palestinian issue, and consequently with the Middle East issue, is an established fact. This connection exists and consequently it is not easy to find a final solution to the Lebanese issue if no final solution is found to the Middle East question. We cannot solve the Middle East problem because it is governed by factors beyond our will and because its dimensions go beyond Lebanese considerations, facts and borders.

I once said that this coexistence is necessary as well as possible. It is necessary because our issue is connected with the Middle East question and a solution to this question is beyond us. Therefore, it is necessary to find such a formula for coexistence. This is inescapable until a just and lasting solution is found to the Middle East problem, the essence of which is the Palestinian question. We do not want the Lebanese issue to become a pressuring factor on the Palestinian question. We want the Lebanese question to become a helping and harmonious factor supporting the Palestinian question. This coexistence is also possible. A coexistence between Lebanon and the Middle East crisis was possible until 1975 when events in Lebanon deteriorated. Why shouldn't such a coexistence be possible now and in the future. However, there are formulas for coexistence. If the coexistence formula which prevailed until 1975 has stumbled for reasons beyond our control, then a new formula must be found. It is our patriotic and national duty to find such a formula.

Lebanon's coexistence with the crisis and with the area's question must not be a mere slogan, it must be a course of action based on objective facts. I said on several occasion and I repeat today that the prerequisites for this coexistence are many, but three are most important: The first is action to liberate the border strip. There are resolutions by the Security Council and international forces are present in the south. Lebanon has adopted a stand in this regard. All the Lebanese and Arab resources must be mobilized to exert pressure on the world society in order to bring about the liberation of the border strip through the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions. We, the Lebanese and the Arabs, must spare no effort or means in exerting pressure on the world society with all our resources and our position in the world. We the Arabs have a noteworthy position in the world. All these resources must be mobilized to fully liberate the border strip. This is something legitimate and natural. [applause]

The second prerequisite is the need to work for the implementation of the agreements with the Palestinian resistance because this would serve the interests of the resistance as well as of the Lebanese and consequently the interests of the Palestinian question and the Lebanese question which must coexist and support each other.

The third objective prerequisite for this coexistence, which I mentioned on several occasions before, is the realization of a minimum understanding among the Lebanese on the disputed questions that led to the explosion of the situation.

LIBYA

AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR URGES RETALIATION AGAINST BRITAIN

LD301348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The 25th issue of the weekly of ideology and thought AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR [THE GREEN MARCH] appeared today, Monday, 30 June 1980, full of articles and analyses. Under the headline "Britain Must Choose," it carries the following article on its front page:

It seems the British Government's mentality is still governed by the complex of Great Britain that the peoples of the Third World, including the Libyans, have not reached the human and cultural level of the British race, and consequently the Arab Libyans have no right to disobey Britain, the United States and the other Europeans; that the Arab Libyans also have no right to adopt the policy they like, that the British Government has the right to murder Africans in the western and southern parts of the continent and to murder the Irish in their land, and that its law can ban the British from becoming spies and agents for foreign powers. The British Government wants the Libyan people to forgive the agents of Britain and of the United States. The British logic is either you become an agent for Britain and an enemy of your country or you will be exposed to investigation by Scotland Yard and imprisonment.

This is exactly what the Arab Libyan students suffer when their feet touch British soil. Scores of such students have been subjected to investigation by the British police. Scores of houses in which the Libyans live have been searched.

All the Libyan citizens who have visited Britain in the past 6 months have been subjected to a series of political investigations which have nothing to do with customs or residence regulations. The British police do not hesitate to ask you: Are you for or against the Libyan revolution? Are you an agent of Al-Qadhdhafi? Are you a revolutionary? If you say that you are against the revolution, then the British paradise is set before your feet in your capacity as a British agent. Otherwise, prison will await you or at best you will be deported.

The recent event outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London is the best proof of this. But what was the reply of our Foreign Liaison Office, the Foreign Secretariat and the security establishments to these violations, provocations and interference in the Jamahiriyah's internal affairs by another country? It is extremely saddening that the Jamahiriyah's institutions have done nothing in the face of all these insults to the Libyans at the hands of the British authorities. Matters with the British Government have gone to the extent of expelling the secretary of the People's Bureau in London. But the British Embassy continues to operate with all its staff. British citizens continue to come to the Jamahiriyah with all dignity and respect, in contrast to what the Libyan brothers receive from Scotland Yard.

Thus, the revolutionary committees have permitted the Arab Libyan citizens to be insulted in Britain while the British enjoy their full freedom in this country.

We wish to ask the people's institutions about the measures of reciprocal treatment, for the sake of respect for our citizens' dignity. We wish to draw the attention of the British Government to the fact that it has to choose between dealing with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah or with a handful of absconding agents who fled from punishment for crimes they committed inside the Jamahiriyah.

As the revolutionary committees consistently affirm that sound and lasting relations are those among peoples, consequently, they hope that the English people will become fully aware of the actions of their government. The revolutionary committees hail the many revolutionary sectors of the British people including the honorable men at Scotland Yard and those who cooperate with the revolutionary committees. We do not want to ask the British whether they are with the United Kingdom or with Thatcher. [as heard]

JOURNAL SAYS EGYPT BURYING U.S. NUCLEAR WASTE ON BORDER

LD301522 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] On page six of today's issue AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR (THE GREEN MARCH) carries an article headlined: "Nuclear Graveyards on the Borders of the Jamahiriyah". The writer says: One cannot but feel the plot and abominable crime directed against the entire human race and foremostly the Arab nation. This plot and crime are the byproduct of European civilization. The technological progress in Europe is a sinister process opposed to freedom and advancement led by wornout, aging Europe. Today it adds a new crime to the series of crimes it committed against the peoples seeking freedom, emancipation and progress. It is turning the lands of the peoples into graveyards for burying the waste of their nuclear tests and transforming the man of the 20th century in Africa and the Arab world into mere test vehicles.

One explodes in anger when one discovers that there is yet another episode in the chain of plotting and an article of the secret Stable David agreement being implemented close to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah borders and precisely in the eastern desert, where the European imperialist circles headed by the United States and West Germany are now burying their nuclear waste in return for a handful of dollars given to agent As-Sadat.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD302258 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli--Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He was welcomed on arrival at Tripoli international airport by the general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brother Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Comment on Visit

LD010058 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, has made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he expresses his pleasure at visiting Libya for the second time. He said: We, the Polish people, know full well the history of the Libyan Arab people and their experience during the past years. During my last visit I saw all the achievements realized by the Great 1 September Revolution in all fields.

He added: We say, and with great pleasure, that relations between our two countries are making progress, particularly following the visit paid by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Poland. This visit was a further impetus on the road of the development and promotion of bilateral relations. He added: This visit is proof of the total solidarity between our two peoples. I wish to convey the greetings of the Polish Armed Forces to the Libyan people.

LIBYA TO RECONSIDER 'EGYPTIAN LIBERATION FRONT' POSITION

LD291904 Tripoli JANA in English 1757 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--If the false allegations and fabrications published by the Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF represent the Egyptian Government's position [presumably a reference to an article on contacts that are underway to form a "Libyan Liberation Front"], then this will entail serious considerations regarding Libya's position vis-a-vis the Front For the Liberation of Egypt based in Syria, and the Saharan Liberation Front.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT HAYDALA LEAVES FOR OAU SUMMIT 30 JUNE

AB301608 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala left our capital this morning for Freetown, where he will participate in the 17th OAU summit 1-4 July 1980. The head of state is accompanied by (Mr Mohamed Haybald), permanent undersecretary to the chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state and government; (Mr Abdoulaye Diarraby), ambassador and director of protocol; (Lt Nianby Abdalaye) from the president's office; two journalists and three civil servants of the present government. During the absence of the head of state, Lt Col Dia Amadou Mamadou, member of the Military Committee of National Salvation and minister adviser to the president, will be acting president.

COMMENTATOR SCORES MOROCCO OVER POLISARIO ISSUE

LD292214 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Abdillahi Ould Mohamed commentary]

[Text] The Moroccan Government is still bent on whetting its propaganda by casting doubt on our country's positive attitude towards the fratricidal war in the Western Sahara. The Rabat government escalates these dubious campaigns every time the [word indistinct] fighting becomes more fierce, every time more innocent blood is shed, and every time the situation becomes more voracious.

The Moroccan information media, which are in an utter state of confusion at both the government and opposition level, do not refrain from or hesitate to play the tunes the Rabat government and its [word indistinct] which have been trained by its orchestra.

But what is the Moroccan Government accusing us of? It is blaming us--falsely and wrongly--for participating in the recent attack by Polisario revolutionaries on its forces. Do you know what excuses and justifications the Moroccan propaganda presents? It alleges that it is not rational that the Polisario forces should move toward Guelta Zemmur without crossing Mauritanian territory. This justification and feeble excuse should be mocked and ridiculed at more than one level.

Mauritania's neutrality has been finally established so that our country can enjoy peace, stability and neighborliness. Morocco, more than any other country, is fully aware of the fact that Mauritania has not pulled out of a destructive and unjust war in order to enter another war whose cost and consequences will not be less than the first. The excuses of the Moroccan Government should also be mocked because the Polisario forces have--and this is no secret--infiltrated more than once across the Moroccan borders where they moved deep into the interior and where they established strong military bases. We have witnessed the failures and defeats of the Moroccan forces such as Uhud and others.

Why is it then that the Moroccan Government is (?angry) and furious at us? The answer to this question is simple and easy. It is because its propaganda campaigns against Mauritania are needed for domestic consumption to conceal the frequent Moroccan defeats in the military and diplomatic fields from the masses of the Moroccan people.

Internationally, the Moroccan Government is giving feeble justifications for its actions. They are repeated by its representatives at international forums, but no lies or false and feeble excuses can deceive anyone. Let us remember that the OAU summit is not far away; also the importance of this opportunity.

Morocco, which has not forgiven us for our neutrality toward the conflicts among brothers in the Western Sahara, is--as you know--on trial at the OAU.

We understand the Moroccans. (?They are) aggressors and are trying to place the responsibility for aggression on others, after they have been exhausted by the consequences of this aggression. But Mauritania would like only to explain that the covert Moroccan ambitions are being exposed daily. The Moroccan Government is trying in vain to force us to gulp down a war with the Polisario Front, with all the harm this will bring to our people, to our internal sovereignty and to our independence.

It is time the Moroccan Government realizes that the Mauritanian people, who stand firmly behind the Military Committee for National Salvation, are now more determined than ever to defend their independence, their sovereignty and their dignity. Mauritania will defend these noble principles as strongly as it recognizes the wickedness of the covert intentions of the Moroccan rulers. The fact is that the Polisario Front has not used and will never use Mauritanian territory to attack [word indistinct]. This responds to the will of the people and leadership of this country.

MOROCCO

HASSAN ADDRESSES ARAB LAWYERS UNION MEETING

LD271440 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Marrakech, June 27, (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco presided here Thursday over the opening session of the fourteenth congress of the Arab Lawyers Union. Soon after his arrival at the conference hall, the monarch received the secretary general and the members of the bureau of the union as well as Moroccan and Arab barristers. Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, Mr Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and minister of justice; General Moulay Hafid Alaoui, minister of the royal household, protocol and chancellery; and the king's advisers attended the audience.

Afterwards, the monarch proceeded to the official opening of tthe works of the congress. On this occasion King Hassan II delivered a speech in which he mainly expressed hope to see the Palestinian cause and the issues of freedoms and rights in the Arab world at the center of the congress' works.

"The Arab world is bathing in a heavy atmosphere and living a conflict that is often hidden by subterfuges which prevent us from seriously considering the Arab dossier", stated King Hassan II. "Our hope is that you center your efforts on achieving conciliation among brothers. This is one of the other aspects of the Arab miracle referred to in the Koran. We must recognize the reality of what is going on in the Arab world and tackle these problems in a sound, conscious and tolerant way," added the monarch.

"The Arab world is passing through a crisis of liberty and a crisis of right," stressed King Hassan II, pointing out that it was a shame that what is taught in Arab institutes and the law practiced in Arab courts do not reflect the reality of the Arab world. The monarch further underlined that the Arab youth cannot assume its development if it ignores the risks it runs as a component of the international community, and stressed the importance of the role that must be played by the family and the educators of inculcating in the youth, the sense of respecting oneself and others.

"We can be optimistic, added the monarch, because we believe in the Arab genius and authenticity. We are all Arabs, speaking the same language, and are conscious of our identity, the value of our patrimony, and the perspectives of our future. Our supreme goal is to prepare for this nation, henceforth, a generation uniting power, refinement and the reform able to face this crazy world". In conclusion, King Hassan II dealt with the Palestinian cause urging the Arab lawyers to focus their works on the dossier of the Arab world, and leave aside marginal conflicts.

The opening session was attended by some members of the Moroccan Government, the king's advisers, the president of the Supreme Court, the members of the Arab diplomatic corps accredited to Rabat and a number of other personalities.

SUDAN

KHALIL VIEWS INTERNAL SITUATION, ETHIOPIAN RELATIONS

LD271343 Jiddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 24 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview granted by Sudanese First Vice President and Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil to 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Mit'al in Riyadh--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Vice President, from time to time we hear rumors about incidents and disturbances in Sudan. Would you let us know the facts about the current situation in Sudan?

[Answer] I can assure you that Sudan is in a unique state of political stability and social peace. Security is prevalent and the masses are rallied around the revolutionary authorities in order to protect them from conspiracies, sedition and intrigues. The state itself is vigilant in its duty of maintaining security and order and cannot be taken by surprise by any adventurer or conspirator. We have learned good lessons from our experience.

As for the rumors that appear and disappear, they have totally lost credibility. I think that if disturbances did take place in Sudan, nobody in the world would believe them because of the many rumors about such disturbances taking place when actually they did not. This is itself reveals the quarters behind this kind of campaign of distortion and incitement.

[Question] What is Sudan's strategy in its relations with the Arab and Islamic countries?

[Answer] The fundamental principle of our relations with the Arab and Islamic countries is the spirit of fraternity, common destiny and Arab and Islamic solidarity.

What concerns the Islamic nation concerns Sudan and everything that affects the Arab nation immediately becomes a cause for Sudan.

The shedding of Muslims' blood in Afghanistan, the violation of their holy places and the invasion of their country had deep and immediate repercussions in Sudan at both the official and popular levels. Moreover, Sudan was the first Islamic country to condemn the invasion and to boycott the Olympic games. We also immediately frozen our relations with the new regime in Afghanistan and banned our ambassador from presenting his credentials after a date for the presentation had been fixed shortly before the Russian invasion.

Sudan will always remain with Arab unanimity and will do all it can to serve the Arab cause, which will always remain our strategic objective and in which we will always play a prominent role.

[Question] Mr Vice President, this leads me to ask you how does Sudan harmonize its Islamic, Arab and African commitments?

[Answer] Sudan's success in achieving such a balance is due to the international trend toward recognizing the importance of the Arab nation and of its ability to progress. This trend exists in Africa, Asia and the Third World in general, as well as in Western countries not influenced by Zionist propaganda. International respect for the Arabs is increasing and many countries wish to cooperate with them or seek to expand and consolidate the existing fields of cooperation. Consequently, Sudan's Arab image is no longer a liability as it was in the past but rather has become a great asset.

Sudan's role in Africa is well known. We are behind all the African liberation movements and have played an effective role with our brothers in defeating imperialism and racial persecution and obtaining independence for our brothers.

We will also support our brothers in Namibia until they gain their freedom. Through its attitudes Sudan will continue to play a prominent role in consolidating and strengthening ties between the Arab nation and Africa, particularly since there is an important matter which we should not ignore; namely, that there are many African countries that play an important role in supporting the causes of Islam and in propagating the Islamic religion in Africa.

[Question] What about President Mengistu's visit to Sudan? What were the reasons for the Sudanese-Ethiopian rapprochement and what are the political ramifications of this rapprochement?

[Answer] The efforts to bring about rapprochement between the two countries did not begin with my recent visit to Ethiopia but go back several years. Africa, through its ministerial council, expressed its concern over the dispute between the two neighboring countries. A committee of neutral presidents was set up to achieve reconciliation. This, as is already known was followed by a meeting between leader President Numayri and the Ethiopian president in Freetown.

Contacts between the two countries have continued since and culminated in President Mengistu's visit to our country and his participation in our 11th revolutionary anniversary. Of course, no party has any interest in the deterioration of relations between these two neighboring states linked by historical ties and mutual interests. Also, the return of Sudanese-Ethiopian relations to normal means support for the Arab nation since Ethiopia, with whom our relations are improving, will stand with us in our cause of destiny, the cause of the usurped Arab rights. In one way or another the improvement in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations is an indication of the possibility of solving the Eritrean problem peacefully. We are not anybody's guardians but we place our unique experience of solving the south [of Sudan] problem peacefully at the service of everybody. Our greatest hope is that the Eritrean problem will find a peaceful solution suitable for our Eritrean and Ethiopian brothers. We hope that this will happen shortly.

Speaking about international pressures in the Red Sea and the attempts to turn it into a sphere of influence and conflict through pressure to set up military bases or facilities, whether for the Soviets or the Americans, Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil explained Sudan's attitude in this regard as follows:

We in Sudan are against military bases and facilities. President Numayri has already declared that Sudan will not grant bases and facilities to any of the major powers for any reason whatsoever. This is because we want the area to be free of international conflicts that only lead to ruins and destruction.

A foreign presence by necessity invites a foreign counterpresence and if both come face to face a clash between them is inevitable. This clash, unfortunately, takes place by proxy and the small are destroyed in the battles of the big as if they have no will of their own and as if their fate is of no concern to anybody.

This is Sudan's firm stand. There will be no foreign bases or centers of influence in our country. Sudan is for the Sudanese and will remain so forever. It will not succumb to pressure regardless of its form or type. Thank God we have sufficient strength not to give in to pressure.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER TO HEAD OAU DELEGATION

JN281127 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Jun--It has been learned that President Ja'far Numayri has appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak as his personal representative to the OAU summit conference scheduled to be held in Freetown early in July.

Mirghani is currently heading Sudan's delegation to the ministerial council conference convening in Freetown as President Numayri's personal representative. Numayri left the country for the United States this morning on a private 3-week visit.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN HOSPITALIZED AT HADASSAH'S CARDIAC WARD

TA301617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin was hospitalized at the cardiac ward at the Hadassah Hospital in 'En Karem about 1 hour ago. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that during the debate at the Knesset plenary hall the prime minister turned pale, wiped sweat from his forehead and opened his tie. Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, who was sitting beside him, went with him to the Knesset's Cabinet floor. There, Begin was given first aid treatment by his physician, Professor Gottesman.

After the treatment, Mr Begin wanted to return to the plenary hall. However, his personal physician told him he should undergo a thorough examination at the hospital. Meanwhile, an intensive care ambulance arrived at the Knesset which transferred Mr Begin to the Hadassah Hospital. While being carried to the ambulance on a stretcher, Begin talked with the people around him.

Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from the Hadassah Hospital that an announcement on Mr Begin's condition will not be issued until after the checkups have been completed. The corridor leading to Mr Begin's room at the hospital has been closed off and nobody is allowed to enter it.

Doctor Interviewed on Condition

TA301739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Excerpts] This afternoon Prime Minister Menahem Begin was rushed in an intensive care unit ambulance to the Hadassah Hospital after he felt ill during the debate in the Knesset. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from the Hadassah Hospital:

[Tal] The prime minister is feeling well. This was stated by his physician, Professor Gottesman. Begin is talking with members of his family and office at his room on the eighth floor of the Hadassah Hospital in 'En Karem.

A short while ago, Professor Gottesman emerged from his room to meet the large number of journalists who are blocking the corridor leading to the prime minister's room. He said he did not yet have a diagnosis on Mr Begin's condition.

[Begin Gottesman recording] The prime minister did not feel well during the Cabinet [as heard] meeting today. To be on the safe side we took him to the hospital where he will remain for a few days. We do not yet know his exact condition. He is feeling well and talking to members of his family.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] What kind of examination is he undergoing?

[Answer] He was given an electrocardiogram and chest X-ray.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Is this connected to the prime minister's previous illness?

[Answer] Perhaps it had something to do with his heart.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] What is the significance of all these examinations?

[Answer] We have not yet made a diagnosis.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] What do you mean when you say that it had something to do with his heart?

[Answer] He had some pain during the Cabinet [as heard] meeting. We have not yet made a final diagnosis. We will announce the diagnosis tomorrow, when the results of all the examinations are available.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Does he feel well? Is he talking?

[Answer] He feels fine. [end recording]

Latest Report on Condition

TA010517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has gone through a quiet night and he is now feeling well. Our correspondent Yig'al Rom has learned this from the Hadassah Hospital where the prime minister is being treated. Mr Begin will receive reports on security and political affairs at the hospital. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Mr Begin asked to be briefed and his military secretary, Brigadier General Poran, will arrive at the hospital and update him. A telephone was installed near Begin's bed last night.

Out correspondent has learned that a source close to President as-Sadat called several Israeli personages last night and asked about Begin's health in As-Sadat's name.

Further checks will be made to Prime Minister Begin today. His physician said that following these checks it will be possible to tell more precisely the extent of the thrombosis Begin suffers from and how long Mr Begin will remain in the hospital. An updated medical statement will be released at noon. Yesterday Begin's physician, Dr Gottesman, made it clear that the diagnosis at this stage is that Mr Begin has a slight thrombosis.

KNESSET COMMITTEE PASSES JERUSALEM BILL FOR FIRST READING

TA301131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The Knesset Constitution, Justice and Law Committee decided by a large majority to transfer the private bill of Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen on the status of Jerusalem for first reading [by the Knesset plenum]. Only three members of the committee objected to the transfer of the bill: Virshubsky, Hausner and 'Amar.

Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen said that today of all days, when the Security Council is saying no to Jerusalem, the Knesset should say yes to Jerusalem. Although the debate was not planned especially to take place simultaneously with the Security Council debate, postponing a decision at the Constitution, Justice and Law Committee might be interpreted as Israeli hesitation.

Knesset Member Shahl of the Alignment, who supported the passing of the bill for first reading, asked the Cabinet representatives to state clearly whether they favored passing the bill for first reading today, or if they see it as harmful. However, the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior officials who were present did not have instructions on this question.

The prime minister and the foreign minister, who were invited to participate in the committee discussion, did not come.

Further Details on Voting

TA301211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] By a large majority, the Knesset Constitution, Justice and Law Committee has decided to transfer the private bill submitted by MK Ge'ula Kohen on the status of Jerusalem to the Knesset plenum for a first reading. Only MK Virshubsky opposed this; MK's Hausner and 'Amar abstained.

U.S. Ambassador's Warning

TA010902 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The ambassadors of the leading Western nations have warned that they will not come for meetings with the prime minister in East Jerusalem, if his bureau is moved there.

In a talk he held last week with Mr Menahem Begin, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis cautioned against the intentions to move units of the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem. Among the reasons cited by Lewis was a warning that he, as well as the ambassadors of Britain and West Germany, would not be able to come to meetings with him in the eastern section of the city, because their countries do not recognize the annexation of East Jerusalem.

In reply to questions put by the HA'ARETZ correspondent, foreign sources pointed out that Lewis' warning was based on the known position of the Western governments, and was not the result of prior coordination among their embassies in Tel Aviv.

ACTING PREMIER ON U.S. ABSTENTION ON UN JERUSALEM VOTE

TA010909 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0857 GMT 1 Jul 80

[From the "Red Line" program]

[Text] Acting Prime Minister and Defense Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin talked at the Jewish Agency assembly in Jerusalem today. Our correspondent Gil'ad Mishori reports some of his remarks.

[Begin Yadin recording] Of course, the UN Security Council vote was disappointing for us. It is not for the first time though, and the decisive element is the fact that Jerusalem is the unified Israeli capital. Nothing will change this fact. We are not satisfied, of course, with the U.S. abstention. We would have liked to have seen a veto of the resolution. The decisive element, though, is what we will do here in Jerusalem. This meeting today, which dealt with the rehabilitation of neighborhoods, including these in Jerusalem, will contribute to Jerusalem's prosperity and this is more important than everything else. [end recording]

MOTION TO DISSOLVE KNESSET DEFEATED BY 60-54 VOTE

TA301630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Sixty Knesset members supported the government, 54 opposed it, one abstained, 4 were absent and 1 Knesset member did not participate in the vote. These are the results of the vote on Shay's motion to dissolve the Knesset and set the date for new elections. All the members of the coalition--except for Menahem Begin who was rushed to the hospital, Yosef Burg who is currently in Washington, 'Ezer Weizman who did not attend and Asaf Yaguri who abstained--voted against the motion. The chairman of the Alignment faction Moshe Shahal did not participate in the vote in order to enable Minister Burg to leave for the United States.

Those Knesset members who supported the proposal to hold elections included MK Moshe Dayan and MK Flatto-Sharon.

In the debate prior to the vote, MK Toledano said that there was a vast gap between the government's status in the public and its status in the Knesset. An atmosphere of "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die" is prevalent among the public. On behalf of the coalition, MK Korfu reacted by sharply attacking the democratic movement for change and its various factions. Among other things, MK Korfu said that the proposal should be rapidly returned to the Shay faction lest there would be no one to receive it back among this disintegration faction.

During the debate a small group of peace now members demonstrated in the Knesset balcony. Following the Knesset speaker's request, they were expelled from the plenary hall.

ECONOMIC MINICABINET TO HANDLE DEFENSE BUDGET CUT

TA291111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The cabinet decided to have the issue of further cuts in the defense budget--involving 1 to 1.5 billion Israeli pounds--handled by the economic minicabinet. This has been reported by our economic affairs correspondent, Gid'on Zelinger. The minicabinet will convene tomorrow to discuss the issue and the prime minister and defense minister will attend that session.

Our correspondent notes that sharp differences of opinion between ministers surfaced at the session and that is why no decision was made. However, upon emerging from the session, several ministers said today's debate should be regarded as an achievement for the finance minister and said this is why they advocated a compromise.

The members of the economic minicabinet do not regard the Cabinet decision an infringement of their status. It has been noted that Mr Begin's willingness to negotiate the issue is seen as progress.

Further Details on Cabinet Session

TA291322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] During the Cabinet session, Minister David Levi strongly criticized what the chief of staff said at the meeting when he objected the economic minicabinet's decision to cut 2 billion Israeli pounds more from the defense budget. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Minister David Levi said that it is inconceivable that an army officer express himself like the chief of staff did. The prime minister defended the chief of staff, saying that Lieutenant General Eytan did not voice criticism at a certain person, but objected to the plan.

The ministers told our reporter that the finance minister again threatened--albeit indirectly--that he would resign from the government if his budget cut plan is not adopted. The prime minister wanted the ministers to cease habitually threatening to resign. He said that almost all the ministers have already voiced such threats, but said that he had never done so.

The finance minister expressed the hope that the debate on the budget will be completed tomorrow and asked for rapid handling of the matter. He said that he was getting impatient, but emphasized that he did not threaten to resign. Minister Hurvitz was speaking to our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger.

Total Budget Cut Figure

TA291428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Cabinet has accepted in principle a further budget cut of 5.4 billion Israeli pounds, 547,000 shekels. However, at its meeting today in Jerusalem, it was resolved that the economic cabinet would decide the details. Prime Minister Begin and senior defense officials will attend the meeting of the economic cabinet, which will take place tomorrow.

Begin Opposes Additional Defense Cut

TA290605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister believes it is impossible to make further cuts in the defense budget. Our political correspondent has learned that Begin will express this opinion at today's Cabinet session when the ministerial committee for economic affairs' proposal to make a further 2-billion-Israel-pound cut in the defense budget is discussed. The proposed cut is to take place as part of a 5.5-billion-pound cut from the state budget. Begin believes that the Cabinet has already decided to make a 7-billion pound cut in the defense budget, and even this sum harms vital issues planned in the security establishment.

TREASURY, DEFENSE MINISTRY TO LAUNCH CONTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN

TA290606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] The Treasury and the Defense Ministry are launching a campaign to raise contributions from the public for the defense budget. This week the Finance Ministry will publish advertisements in newspapers calling on the public to make donations. The campaign is being launched in accordance with the prime minister's plan.

MK Ester Herlitz from the Alignment has asked the prime minister not to establish a new fund because the Defense Ministry already has a 7-year-old voluntary fund for Israel's security. But official sources have told our correspondent Yosi Melman that that fund is small. It is being used for the development of weapons.

ENERGY MINISTER ON OIL AGREEMENT TALKS WITH U.S.

TA301121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] The head of the U.S. delegation for the oil talks with Israel says that the United States will honor its commitment to supply oil to Israel in times of emergency. The talks will start in Jerusalem today and will continue for 3 days. The minister of energy said that the conditions for the implementation of the pertinent agreement will be discussed at the talks. This does not mean that Israel wishes the implementation of the agreement right away. Our correspondent Yosi Melman says that Israel is asking the United States to state specifically that a steep rise in oil prices also constitutes a state of emergency, in which the United States is obliged to supply oil to Israel.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE--The Egyptian Embasy in Israel today signed the lease for its residence at 54 Basel Street in Tel Aviv. Next month, the Egyptian Consulate will not issue visas for 9 days while moving to its new location. The annual rent will be $60,000. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 26 Jun 80 TA]

ETHIOPIA

KUNA CITES ELF LEADER ON EUROPEAN PEACE INITIATIVE

LD291528 Kuwait KUNA in English 1116 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 29 (KUNA)--A European initiative on the Eritrean problem is on the way to the United Nations, a prominent Eritrean leader said Sunday.

Abdullah Suleiman, head of the External Relations Department of the Eritrean Liberation Front, said Sweden will make such representations to the General Assembly, if we agree. Suleiman, who is currently visiting Kuwait, said other European countries are sharing the Swedish concern.

The ELF that struggles for the independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia will consult with Arab and other supporters on the Swedish initiative, he added.

The ELF spokesman refuted allegations about secret talks with the Ethiopians. He said no offer was made for such talks which we would decline anyway. We had previously rejected offers for such talks with the Ethiopians in 1977 and 1978 for lack of justification. He said the offers were made by Arabs and non-Arabs without mentioning any specific names.

SOMALI-ABO RADIO REPORTS ETHIOPIAN BATTLE CASUALTIES

20 June Battles

LD281536 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 28 Jun 80 EA

[Text] On 20 June, Somali-Abo freedom fighters engaged Abyssinian troops in bitter fighting at [name indistinct] in Yirga-Alem, Sidamo Region, during which the freedom fighters killed 120 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The freedom fighters also captured 90 light and heavy weapons and recovered large numbers of livestock which the Abyssinians had earlier looted from civilians in the area.

The Abyssinian colonialist troops lost another 80 men, many more being wounded, when they were engaged in Somali-Abo freedom fighters at [name indistinct] in Dallo District, Bale Region. The freedom fighters also captured 50 guns from the enemy during the fighting.

25 June Battles

LD301328 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 30 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The freedom fighters of Somali Abo engaged the Abyssinian black colonialist troops in bitter fighting at (Tula Jaldesa) and (Namizabera) in Dallo, Bale Region, on 25 June. The freedom fighters killed 90 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. The freedom fighters then returned to base.

In another engagement with the Abyssinian colonialist troops at Gadabi in Bale Region, the freedom fighters killed 190 enemy soldiers and wounded 20 others. The freedom fighters also destroyed a tank by fire. The freedom fighters lost one hero and another one was wounded.

SEYCHELLES

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH KAMPUCHEA

AB271754 Paris AFP in French 1656 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Victoria, 27 Jun (AFP)--The Seychelles and Kampuchea have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, the Seychelles Foreign Ministry announced on Friday. According to this announcement, the Seychelles Government and the Kampuchea Revolutionary Council, in establishing diplomatic relations at the highest level, are demonstrating their willingness to develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation existing between their two countries.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH FRG DELEGATION

LD301720 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpts] Last night the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, received the FRG delegation led by Gerhard Baum at the presidential headquarters in Mogadishu. Challe Siad and Mr Baum discussed cooperation in the economic and political spheres and the problem of the 1.5 million refugees now in Somalia. A dinner party was hosted last night by the second vice president, Challe Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, in honor of the visiting delegation at Villa Somalia.

Reports (?just received) say the delegation led by Mr Baum has just left Mogadishu for home. Speaking to reporters at the airport, the interior minister said their visit to Somalia was an indication of the friendly relations between the two countries. The minister said they would not forget how the Somali Government and people saved the German nationals hijacked to Mogadishu in 1977.

Turning to the situation in the Horn of Africa, the minister said it was dangerous and needed a political solution, adding that they felt that European countries should take steps to help find a solution which would also bring to an end the refugee problem in Somalia. The minister warned that the situation could pose danger to world peace. The delegation was seen off by the second vice president, Challe Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, ministers and other leaders.

MOGADISHU: OAU RESOLUTION A DEFEAT FOR ETHIOPIA

LD301708 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 30 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The OAU Ministerial Council meeting now going on in Freetown, Sierra Leone, has passed a resolution declaring that Somalia cares for the most number of refugees in the world. This information, which was released today by the Somali Embassy in London, adds that this decision was unanimously reached by the OAU despite strong and unsuccessful protests by the Abyssinian regime and its lackeys.

The OAU resolution also called on the world to extend immediate assistance to the refugees from western Somalia now in camps in the Somali Democratic Republic and added that an international conference on the refugees in Somalia and elsewhere in Africa should be held. This resolution was a victory for the refugees and a miserable defeat for the Abyssianian colonialists and their supporters, who have always been against the granting of self-determination to the various nationalities under them.

SIAD BARRE COMMENTS ON CONFLICT WITH ETHIOPIA

LD010952 Hamburg DPA in German 0851 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Mogadishu--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre does not believe that there will be an early solution to the problem of the refugees from Ethiopia in his country.

In an interview with correspondents of DPA, DEUTSCHE WELLE and ZDF (Second German Television) in Mogadishu, he said that "In view of the present situation in Ethiopia, I really see no possibility of this." He said that the possibility of a "political, diplomatic and peaceful solution" to the conflict with Ethiopia about the Ogaden, which Somalia claims depends on "whether various states continue just to watch these inhuman (Ethiopian) acts and this [word indistinct] struggle, or whether they really take action." He said that "it depends more on the countries which are not involved because a gesture toward a peaceful solution cannot be expected from any of those involved."

Barre again denied that, in addition to guerrillas of the west Somalia liberation front, regular Somali units were also in action in the Ogaden. "Somalia cannot wage war against the Warsaw Pact," he added. The Ogaden conflict was "not an African question but had become an international problem." Therefore, he did not think much of mediation by the OAU: "What can the OAU do to the Soviet Union?"

Barre said that Mogadishu was still awaiting the U.S. reaction to Somalia's proposals for U.S. use of the former Soviet military base of Berbera. He left no doubt that the use of the base would presuppose "friendly cooperation in all spheres of common interest." He said that "if I want to be your friend and you accept this friendship, then we are in the same boat. No one can say that one leg is inside and the other outside."

TANZANIA

IRAQI DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

JN301255 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 30 June--Hikmat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and chairman of the RCC Economic Affairs Bureau, concluded a 3-day visit to Tanzania and left for Mozambique today on the second leg of his African tour.

Hikmat Ibrahim arrived in Dar es Salaam last Friday at the head of an economic delegation on a tour that will also take him to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Last night the RCC member signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Tanzania. The agreement, under which trade exchange will be increased and technical, economic and cultural cooperation will be developed, was signed for Tanzania by Finance Minister Amir Jamal.

During his visit, Hikmat Ibrahim chaired the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Joint Iraqi-Tanzanian Committee. He also met with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ECONOMIC AID DONORS CONFERENCE IN BANGUI ENDS

AB271731 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 27 Jun 80

[By Hubert-Marie Djamany]

[Text] Bangui, June 27 (AFP)--A four-day conference of donors of economic aid to the Central African Republic ended here yesterday in near unanimity among the specialized working groups on means to reestablish the country's wretched economy. On seeing the state of affairs at first hand, the financiers agreed on the need for concerted international action directed at limited yet vital objectives to put Central Africa's economy on the road to economic rehabiliation and improve the life of its people.

Organizations involved included the French Aid and Cooperation Fund, the European Development Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa, the French Central Treasury for Economic Cooperation as well as French and Iraqi Government representatives.

For several years under the regime of former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, overthrown in a French-backed military coup d'etat last September, private and public investors and aid organizations had no confidence in projects in Central Africa. They hesitated to finance basic infrastructure because, they said, the Bokassa regime devoted only a minimum of its resources to maintenance of new installations, and they dared not finance agricultural or industrial projects because of a lack of efficient management structures. The last government was unable to raise loans because it could not service its debts. The budget deficit grew each year, and the list of unpaid creditors kept lengthening.

The aim, above all, of the government of President David Dacko which was replaced the Bokassa regime is to reestablish business confidence, have healthy public finance and restore basic infrastructure.

The start has been difficult and results are still uncertain, but most financiers who met here believe the government will quickly halt the budget deficit growth and produce a credible budget for next year to which it will adhere firmly. Among investment projects envisaged, emphasis has been put first on rural development, then on related projects to encourage this development by improving access to the country's main economic regions. (Cotton is an important industry in Central Africa, and French aid in this area is envisaged.)

The government has not fully implemented the austerity programme it had set itself, but intends to call upon the International Monetary Fund for help to restore the economy and decide how this should be done. International aid will then effectively be conditional on the government's keeping its promises.

CHAD

CIVILIANS KILLED IN NDJAMENA FIGHTING 28-29 JUNE

AB302032 Paris AFP in French 1850 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Jun (AFP)--About 20 civilians were killed last weekend while trying to cross the river Chari by canoe either toward Kousseri on the Cameroonian shore or toward the Ndjamena part controlled by the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre, it was been learned from reliable sources.

Throughout Saturday and Sunday, the same sources stated, soldiers from the Popular Armed Forces (FAP) of President Goukouni Oueddei posted in the sector of the presidential building fired from heavy machineguns on anybody seen on the river. These shots killed and wounded many men, women and children in canoes, some of whom were treated by the French military medical unit based in Kousseri. The FAN wants to use the cover of night to recover the corpses and return them to their families while pounding the president's building with mortars to protect the rescuers. About 50 people have been either killed or wounded by bullets in the same conditions since the beginning of the battle between Mr Goukouni Oueddei's forces and Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces, observers state.

MEETING OF 5,000 CIVIL SERVANTS SUPPORTS HABRE

AB300835 Paris AFP in English 0654 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, June 30 (AFP)--Some 5,000 Chadian civil servants and office workers met in this war-shattered capital Sunday and called for urgent action by African heads of state to bring about a political settlement of Chad's bloody war, which they said endangered all of Africa. The meeting, on the eve of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Freetown, was in support of former Defence Minister Hissein Habre, leader of one of the main factions in the three-month-old civil war.

The meeting attacked France for its desire to divide Chad and its ambiguous attitude, without giving details, and called on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to withdraw his troops from the north of the country. The civil servants expressed satisfaction that the OAU foreign ministers pre-summit meeting in Freetown last week had received a delegation of Mr Habre's supporters despite the wishes of his rival, Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei. The two men each control half of the capital.

Mr Habre told the meeting here that there was an international plot to destabilize and destroy Chad.

ZAIRE

DIGNITARIES ARRIVE FOR 20TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

CAR Prime Minister's Arrival

AB291150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jun (AZAP)--The prime minister of the Central African Republic, Mr Bernard Christian Ayandho, arrived in Kinshasa at 1035 from Bangui. He was met at the Ndjili Airport by Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga, the first state commissioner; Citizen Mafema Nga Nzeg, state commissioner for territorial administration and political organization; Citizen Mabolia Inengo Tra Pwato, the urban commissioner for Kinshasa; Citizen Bolela wa Boende, the state secretary for external affairs; and the commanding officer of the Kinshasa military sector, Colonel Molamba. Mr Ayandho will represent President Dacko at the festivities in Kinshasa marking Zaire's 20th independence anniversary.

Eyadema Arrival

AB291155 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1045 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jun (AZAP)--President Eyadema of Togo arrived in Kinshasa at 1100 local time from Lome to join the other heads of state who have been invited to participate in the festivities marking Zaire's 20th independence anniversary.

The Togolese head of state was met at the N'vdjili International Airport by the founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who was flanked by members of the welcoming committee, comprising First State Commissioner Bo-Boliko, adviser to the president on matters of security Seti, State Commissioner for Territorial Administration Mafema and State Commissioner for Transport and Communications Mushobekwa.

Rwandan President's Arrival

AB291340 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Jun (AZAP)--President Juvenal Habyarimana arrived in Kinshasa on Sunday at 1130 to take part in the 20th independence anniversary celebrations of Zaire on June 30.

The Rwandan president was met upon his arrival by the Zairian head of state, Citizen Sese Seko and close collaborators.

President Habyarimana was accompanied by two members of the Political Bureau of the MNRD [National Revolutionary Movement for Development] and two ministers of his (?goverment) [words indistinct].

Dos Santos Arrival

AB301020 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0905 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 June 80 (AZAP)--The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Mr Eduardo dos Santos, arrived in Kinshasa this morning to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations of the country's independence.

KAUNDA SPEAKS IN KINSHASA ON BORDER DISPUTE

LD301440 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jun 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda said in Kinshasa last night that the border dispute between Zambia and Zaire should not make the two countries enemies. Dr Kaunda said this at a dinner given in his honor by the Zambian ambassador to Zaire, Mr Winston Kamwana, at his residence. Dr Kaunda, who said Zambia believes in good-neighborliness, said this problem will be solved peacefully.

There have been reports that Zaire has been flying a flag at Kaputa, near the border, with claims that the area was part of its territory. The area is thought to have important mineral deposits, such as gold. The president paid tribute to General Mobutu for the manner he was solving problems he inherited from colonialists. He observed that when the Belgians left the then Belgian Congo, they left numerous problems.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE STATION COMMISSIONED--The state commissioner for post and telecommunications, Citizen Tokwaulu Bolamba, has commissioned the satellite telecommunications ministation in Kamina, in the Shaba region. This earth station will serve the subregion of Upper Lomani. The station which includes, a 13-meter parabolic antenna directed towards Intelsat IV above the Atlantic Ocean and equipment for transmitting and receiving telephone, telex and television signals, was built with French technical assistance by Thomson Company technicians. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1935 GMT 25 Jun 80 AB]

BENIN

PRESIDENT KEREKOU SUPPORTS WESTERN SAHARAN OAU MEMBERSHIP

AB302154 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The head of state flew to Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, at the head of a delegation of our party of our revolutionary country to the 17th ordinary OAU summit. Before leaving Cotonou for Freetown our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, made a statement to the Beninese people:

[Begin recording] We have the firm conviction that OAU member states which have not yet recognized the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Saharan people to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty should, in Freetown, in a collective spirit of solidarity firmly support the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into our continental organization. [end recording]

LIBERIA

DOE NOT TO ATTEND OAU SUMMIT FOR DOMESTIC REASONS

AB301852 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens has formally been informed that the Liberian head of state, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, will not attend the 17th summit of the OAU which opens in Sierra Leone tomorrow. Delivering the message to President Stevens, Foreign Minister Bacchus Matthews said the Liberian leader had a 2-month-old revolution on hand, which demanded all of his time at home. Foreign Minister Matthews, speaking to the Liberian news agency, LINA, in Sierra Leone after meeting President Stevens at the state house this morning, said head of state Doe was very busy with domestic issues.

Minister Matthews said President Stevens regretted that the Liberian leader would not attend the summit and indicated that the Sierra Leonean leader had accepted his [Matthew's] representation of Liberia.

REQUEST FOR FRENCH ENVOY'S RECALL WITHDRAWN

AB010825 Paris AFP in English 0644 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Monrovia, July 1 (AFP)--Liberia's military rulers have formally withdrawn their demand for the recall of French Ambassador Louis Dollot, a French Embassy source said here Monday.

The climb-down, contained in a note from the Foreign Ministry dated last Saturday but only delivered Monday, was reportedly one of the recommendations made by four west African heads of state who have been trying to reconcile the Liberian regime and fellow African nations revolted by the bloodshed of last April's military coup.

Liberia has been barred from two major African conferences since the coup, in which President William Tolbert, chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), was killed.

The recall of the French envoy was demanded after the seizure from the embassy by Liberian troops two weeks ago of Mr. Tolbert's son, who had taken refuge there after the coup.

NIGERIA

OIL PRICE INCREASE TAKES EFFECT 1 JULY

AB010926 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The increase in the price of oil announced by four members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, takes effect from today. The countries are Libya, Nigeria, Algeria and Kuwait. Libyan and Nigerian crude oil will now sell at $37 per barrel, which is the selling price set at last month's OPEC meeting in Algiers, Algeria. Kuwait raised her rate by $2 to $31.50 a barrel. The new Algerian rate is not immediately available. Other OPEC nations, except Saudi Arabia, are expected to do the same.

SIERRA LEONE

NEW 10-LEONE NOTES ISSUED TO MARK OAU SUMMIT

AB302038 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] About 5 million leones in 10-leone denominations will be available for circulation as from tomorrow. Launching the 10-leone notes in commemoration of the hosting of the 17th heads of state summit, Finance Minister Francis Minnah observed that these are great days in the history of our beloved country. He maintained that to those who cherish the memory of this event, when this generation should have passed away, posterity will live with this [word indistinct] change such as the 10-leone notes and take pride in the achievements of their forebears.

TOGO

EYADEMA RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

AB271125 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] The founding chairman of the party, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, received this morning in audience at the presidential palace, the deputy agriculture minister of Zimbabwe, Mr (Gimba Makomi). The deputy minister of agriculture of Zimbabwe has been participating in the deliberations of the 11th regional conference of the FAO since last Monday. Mr (Makomi) was accompanied by a member of the Central Committee and minister of rural development, Mr Anani Gassou. At the end of the talks with the guide of new Togo, the deputy minister of Zimbabwe, Mr (Gimba Makomi) told newsmen that he had come to convey the fraternal greetings of the head of state, of the prime minister and of the people of Zimbabwe to the president of the republic, to his government and to the Togolese people. Mr (Gimba) reviewed the current situation in Zimbabwe with the head of state.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE NETWORK FOR NIGER--Thomson-CSF, in conjunction with Telspace, is going to build a satellite telecommunications network in Niger. The contract for the project, estimated to cost 276 million francs, has just been signed in Paris by Lt Col Sory Mamadou Diallo, Niger's minister of telecommunications. Thomson-CSF will build a 275-kilometer radio relay linking Agadez to Arlit and a telephone exchange in Arlit. It will also supply four television transmitters and a relay transmitter for the Niger Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation. [Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 26 Jun 80 AB]

ANGOLA

JORGE DEPLORES LACK OF UN SANCTIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA

AB290740 Paris AFP in English 0645 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Freetown, June 29 (AFP)--Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge deplored Saturday night the United Nations Security Council's failure to impose sanctions on South Africa Friday when it condemned Pretoria's invasion of southern Angola. The council's threat of sanctions in the event of new attacks was insufficient, he told AFP here on the eve of next week's summit meeting of African heads of state. Considering the large scale of the South African invasion, he said, we are asking how many more attacks will be necessary before long-overdue measures are taken, such as embargoes on oil, arms, and nuclear energy exports to South Africa.

Mr Jorge said he was not surprised by the abstention of the United States, Britain and France in the Security Council vote in view of the economic stake they all had in South Africa and in Namibia. But what we find regrettable, he said, is that because of selfish interests, the sufferings of not only the Angolan people but the people of Namibia and South Africa are not being considered.

The minister said he was pleased by Saturday's strong condemnation of the invasion by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers here. The OAU would now be able to do a lot more, he said. We must assess how OAU member-states can respond with concrete measures, he added.

Mr Jorge called South Africa's invocation of the right of pursuit to justify its invasion a permanent challenge to the world community. Unfortunately, he said, Pretoria was backed by various Western powers. But it was certain that despite this, sooner or later, Namibia and South Africa would both be free.

Sam Nujoma, president of Namibia's guerrilla South-West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), who is attending the OAU meetings here as an observer, also deplored the U.S., British and French abstentions in the Security Council. These countries were supplying arms to South Africa which it was using against its neighbours, especially Angola, he said. Mr Nujoma said that after almost two years, the five-nation Western contact group comprising the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, had failed in its efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

The OAU ministers deleted a reference to the failure of groups efforts from their resolution supporting Namibia Saturday. Observers said the ministers did not want to close the door to any role the group might have in the future.

JORGE SPEAKS ON CUBAN PRESENCE, SOUTH AFRICA

AB301420 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, June 30 (AFP)--Angola will reconsider the Cuban military presence on its territory as soon as Namibia gains independence, Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge told a news conference here today.

When the situation has changed, when we are able to live in peace, when Namibia becomes independent, the two governments (Angolan and Cuban) will examine the situation, he said.

At that time we will be in a position to inform the Cuban Government that we are able to dispense with the (Cuban) military presence.

The Angolan minister is here for the summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which begins tomorrow.

Mr. Jorge, whose government supports the South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas, in their fight to end South African administration of Namibia said that there were two possible paths to take in that territory.

He said these were the intensification of the armed struggle, since this is the only language South Africa understands, and the pursuit of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's efforts to get Pretoria to accept the U.N. peace plan. The plan calls for a cease-fire, a U.N. monitoring force, gradual withdrawal of South African troops and internationally supervised elections. If this plan is accepted, there is no need to pursue the armed struggle, the Angolan minister said.

He said that the Cuban presence in Angola is justified by repeated South African aggression, but noted that Cubans other than soldiers were in his country and that Cuban participation in the reconstruction of Angola was important.

The Angolan foreign minister also referred to the impunity enjoyed by the Pretoria regime, which benefits from the connivance of countries such as France, Britain, the United States and West Germany that have vast economic interests in South Africa. He said that Pretoria is seeking at any price to perpetuate its occupation of Namibia and to destabilize Angola, using hired agents.

The Angolan representative at the U.N., Elisio de Figuereido, said during last week's debate on a censure motion against Pretoria that the most recent South African incursion into southern Angola was intended to install the antigovernment guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi, who are backed by South Africa.

Mr. Jorge said that resolutions condemning South African aggression such as the one passed by the Security Council last Friday help Angola diplomatically and politically but are not as helpful materially. He renewed the Angolan call for mandatory, all-encompassing sanctions against South Africa.

AFP: SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS PUSH DEEPER INTO ANGOLA

AB010706 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Luanda, July 1 (AFP)--South African troops have pushed more deeply into Angola over the past few days and have invaded the province of Cuando Cubango, official sources said here Monday.

After occupying the province of Cunene on June 7, they had now advanced on the same scale into Cuando Cubango, also located along Angola's southern border with Namibia, Lucio Lara, a member of the ruling party's Central Committee, said. South African troops were also moving into other provinces, he said, but refused to name them for military reasons.

Fierce fighting raged over the weekend between Angolan and South African forces for control of the town of Mogua, some 70 km (40 miles) from the Namibian border in Cunene Province, resulting in 19 Angolan troops killed, the Angolan Defence Ministry said.

Fighting between the two sides elsewhere in the province had resulted in 51 Angolan deaths, including 29 soldiers. The ministry said South African troops were also concentrated at Katomba-Vindo, where the population has been massacred, and at Kuamato and Naulilia, all three places a few miles from the Namibian border. South African troops had also attacked the town of Mpupa, in Cuando Cubango, 60 km (37 miles) from the Namibian border. Mirage jet fighters had intervened several times in support of the actions by the South African troops, the ministry said.

Angola has denied Pretoria's claim that its troops are withdrawing from Angola. The new South African action has come since last Friday's condemnation of the invasion by the United Nations Security Council in New York.

BOTSWANA

VICE PRESIDENT RECALLED FROM BEIJING VISIT

LD302216 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The vice president of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, who is visiting Beijing, has been recalled to Gaborone after the news that the President Sir Seretse Khama is critically ill. Sir Seretse, officially reported to be suffering from an incurable disease, arrived home today after having been discharged from a London clinic.

MADAGASCAR

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY OFFER 'ATTRACTIVE TERMS' ON MIG-21's

AB272003 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Antananarivo, June 27 (AFP)--Madagascar bought its new range of air force planes from the Soviet Union because of the particularly attractive terms offered by Moscow, the daily MADAGASCAR MATIN reported today. The newspaper said that of the 15 MiG-21 supersonic fighters now flying in Malagasy colours, three were gifts, nine others were bought at half price, and only the remaining three were paid for in full. This, said the newspaper, was the real reason why the government bought Russian rather than U.S. or French jets.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA

LD272136 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] South Africa has denied the accusation it has committed aggression against Angola, and says it harbors no aggressive intentions against Angola and its people. In a letter to the president of the Security Council of the United Nations, the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, said the problems on the border with Angola were, as in the past, a direct result of SWAPO activities. The text of the letter has been released in Pretoria. It was in response to a (?sitting) of the Security Council called to deal with the Angolan Government's allegations that 15,000-strong South African force had invaded southern Angola occupying several towns and killing hundreds of civilians.

Mr Botha says in the letter that a small combat team with some air support was involved in actions against SWAPO.

He said allegations of civilian casualties and destruction of property in (?Angola itself) by South African forces were unfounded. At no time had South Africa directed operations against civilians.

Mr Botha said South Africa at no time acted against the Angolan Government troops, except on 23 June when in the course of action against SWAPO a South African helicopter was fired upon and damaged by government forces who were in the vicinity. After the helicopter had crash-landed, Angolan forces attacked the two-man crew, killing the flight engineer. The pilot in defending himself killed several Angolan soldiers.

Mr Botha said the withdrawal of South African forces would be completed within the next day or two.

The minister said South Africa had always been and remained in favor of dialogue as a means of resolving differences. In the case of Angola this (?scheme) had been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by SWAPO. Mr Botha said the border area between South-West Africa and Angola had been and still was a center of recurring (?incidents of) terrorist activity by SWAPO. He said as recently as 24 hours ago the South African Government once again had cause to draw Dr Waldheim's attention to SWAPO's terrorist activities involving the death of 46 civilians, abduction of 71 children and the wounding of 35 civilians from March to May this year.

In the letter Mr Botha also pointed out that conditions of civil war and instability had prevailed in Angola for a period of some 5 years. This was evident from the large number of refugees which flocked to South-West Africa from the (?area). He said South Africa had [words indistinct] received these refugees without international assistance of any sort. South Africa was responsible for the security and protection of the people of South-West Africa and their property. In the exercise of its responsibility South Africa could not stand by while SWAPO sought to impose its will on the people of the territory by force of arms, murder and abduction.

DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON UN CONDEMNATION

LD282200 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The South African director general for Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, says the onesided condemnation by the Security Council of the United Nations of South Africa's military operations against SWAPO in Angola has reinforced the view that the United Nations is not impartial. Dr Fourie says that South Africa has been condemned, but nothing has been said about SWAPO which was responsible for all the trouble. The Security Council has rejected a denial by South Africa that it had been guilty of aggression against Angola. The Security Council also ignored a letter from the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, in which he said that the problems on the border between South-West Africa and Angola were the direct result of SWAPO activities from bases in Angola.

ZAMBIA

PRIME MINISTER LISULO PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

For reportage on the visit to Romania by Prime Minister Daniel M. Lisulo, see the Romania section of the 27 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.